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FRANCE CALLS TARDIEU TO HELM AGAIN

Chautemps Defeated on Vote of Confidence by 292 to 277

POINCARE TO ASSIST IN FORMING CABINET

Summons to Former Premier Indicates No Change in Policy at London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Andre Tardieu has accepted the call of President Doumergue to form a new French Cabinet, the government of Camille Chautemps being overthrown after less than six hours of parliamentary existence by a vote of 292 to 277 in the Chamber of Deputies, following presentation of its ministerial program.

When M. Tardieu was first summoned to the Elysee Palace he declined the offer of the Premiership and suggested that the post be assigned to Raymond Poincare, former President of the Republic. When M. Poincare declined M. Tardieu was again summoned. M. Poincare has promised his support to M. Tardieu in his efforts to set up a government which can obtain and hold a majority of the Chamber.

French participation in the London Naval Conference and the Geneva conference on a tariff truce is thus again postponed. The delegation named by the Chautemps Government which was to have proceeded immediately to London has ceased to have any authority. The summons given to M. Tardieu indicates that France's naval policy will stand unchanged.

President Resumes Task

President Doumergue now resumes the task he commenced eight days ago upon resignation of the Tardieu Government. There is general expectation that the new ministerial crisis will be of short duration. The experience of the Chautemps Government has in some respects cleared the political atmosphere.

Although the session of the Chamber was most decisive and dramatic, perfect order prevailed and the strictest rules of parliamentary procedure were observed. The Radicals feel they have had their chance and the experiment failed. On the whole, good feeling has been increased rather than diminished.

There was nothing new nor surprising about ministerial declaration policy as read by M. Chautemps. It consisted principally of assurances that continuity of the French naval policy at the London conference would be maintained, that taxes would be decreased, and that insurance and pension measures would be carried out.

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French Cabinets Since World War Mount Rapidly

PARIS (AP)—The fall of the Chautemps Ministry Feb. 25 recalled that France has had 19 cabinets since the World War. The list follows:

Nov. 16, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1920—Georges Clemenceau.
Jan. 19, 1920, to Sept. 23, 1920—Alexandre Millerand.
Sept. 24, 1920, to Jan. 12, 1921—Georges Leygues.
Jan. 16, 1921, to Jan. 12, 1922—Aristide Briand.
Jan. 15, 1922, to March 26, 1924—Raymond Poincare.
March 28, 1924, to June 1, 1924—Raymond Poincare.
June 8 to 13, 1924—Frederic Francois Marsal.
June 14, 1924, to April 10, 1925—Edouard Herriot.
April 16, 1925, to Oct. 27, 1925—Paul Painleve.
Oct. 29, 1925, to Nov. 22, 1925—Paul Painleve.
Nov. 28, 1925, to March 3, 1926—Aristide Briand.
March 9 to June 15, 1926—Aristide Briand.
June 23 to July 17, 1926—Aristide Briand.
July 19 to 21, 1926—Edouard Herriot.
July 23, 1926, to Nov. 6, 1928—Raymond Poincare.
Nov. 11, 1928, to July 27, 1929—Raymond Poincare.
July 29, 1929, to Oct. 22, 1929—Aristide Briand.
Nov. 2, 1929, to Feb. 17, 1930—Andre Tardieu.
Feb. 21 to Feb. 25, 1930—Camille Chautemps.

DETROIT TO DROP ALIENS FROM CITY PAY ROLLS

DETROIT (AP)—The City Council adopted a resolution Feb. 25 directing heads of departments to make a clean sweep of the 748 aliens on the various city pay rolls.

A loophole for re-employment was left, however, by the addition to the original resolution of a clause which ordered the department chiefs to "make an investigation and study of each individual case, with a view to re-employment should there be extenuating circumstances warranting such action." The resolution was offered as a measure to relieve unemployment.

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Honored by Department of Superintendence, N.E.A.

NORMAN R. CROZIER

Nominated to Presidency at Convention at Atlantic City.

Patchwork Type of School Work Stirs Teachers

Yearbook Gives Findings of Three Years' Study by Committee

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—If American education is to be anything but a hit or miss patchwork, hastily put together to meet the needs of ever-expanding numbers of pupils, the supervisor or "master teacher" must be called in to unify methods, improve procedure and make available to teachers the latest developments of research which they are unable to investigate for themselves.

Upon this premise the 1930 yearbook of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association was presented to the annual convention of the department here by Albert S. Cook of Baltimore, Md.; and the findings show the care and skill with which Mr. Cook and his committee have studied the subject for the last three years.

American schools have been put up so rapidly and educational programs have developed with such speed that it is impossible for the superintendent to keep track of what is going on in the individual classroom, said Mr. Cook.

Similarly the teacher knows that new procedures and skills are growing up each year which render obsolete those gained in her own years of training, but she needs some one to bring to her such experiments as have been sufficiently tested to render them practicable for adoption in the classroom.

Better Teaching the Goal

Regardless of his supplementary duties, the main business of every superintendent is to obtain better teaching and, according to Mr. Cook, "supervision has for its object the development of a group of professional workers who attack their problems scientifically, free from the control of tradition and actuated by the spirit of inquiry."

Supervision, then, in the opinion of the yearbook committee, must help new teachers to adjust themselves to their tasks, it must stimulate experienced teachers to further achievement, it must bring to teachers devices of instruction, it must interpret good teaching procedures and it must adapt the discoveries of research to the individual teacher.

In the yearbook there is summarized and interpreted much of the worth-while material already published on the subject of supervision, together with the presentation of new facts, such as technique for evaluating supervision, descriptions of programs which superintendents of schools have inaugurated for training their supervisors in service, and stenographic reports of supervisors'

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Gunfire Missing as Insurgents Take Control in Santo Domingo

Rebels Enter Dominican Republic Capital Without Casualty—'Free' Election Sought—American Minister Attempts Conciliation

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (AP)—Insurgents entered the city early on Feb. 26 and took possession of public buildings and the fortress without casualty.

It was rumored that President Vasquez and Vice-President Alfonseca were now refugees at the American Legation.

The insurgent movement had its inception last Sunday when the National Guardia in the northern part of the republic revolted and occupied the towns of Monte Cristi, Concepcion de la Vega, Santiago and Mori.

It was necessary Monday for Senora de Vasquez, wife of the President, to seek refuge at the American Legation, while her husband fled to the fortress which guards the capital city where the officers were said still to be friendly to him.

The Vice-President resigned his office in the face of the growing opposition, but was understood to be reconsidering, with possibility he would withdraw the action.

A rebel band camped outside of Santo Domingo, Feb. 25, while John M. Cabot of Cambridge, Mass., an emissary of the American Minister, Charles B. Curtis, attempted to make peace between the insurgents and the Government at the insurgent stronghold, Santiago.

The insurgent disaffection grew out of President Vasquez's announced intention of seeking re-election May 15. He was elected in 1924 for a four-year term, but in 1927 had the term extended two years.

Proposals for a provisional government which would assure a "free" election May 15, were submitted to him, but it was understood he turned them down.

A provisional government controlled the rich country of the ancient Spanish Vega Real, north of the Sierra de Cibao. It had the support of the Dominican Guardia, which disarmed the police and the Government sympathizers.

The National Assembly of the republic will meet Thursday to consider the situation.

La Opinion, a daily newspaper here, insisted that despite all reports to the contrary there was no shooting during the progress of the insurgent movement and no bloodshed so far. The attitude of the army continued to be indecisive and neutral. It is taking no part on one side or the other.

The newspaper looks for a peaceful solution to the situation within 24 hours.

VALIDITY OF BILL ON VACCINATION TO BE ARGUED

Sawyer Says Measure Goes Beyond Scope—House Will Decide

The question of the legality of the measure requiring vaccination of children in private schools, brought up by Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, with the assertion that it had gone beyond its scope in certain instances, was to be threshed out before the House of Representatives today.

Mr. Sawyer raised the point that by making certain provisions regarding treatment of particular cases, proponents of the bill had exceeded the limitations of the petition and for this reason he advocated that the bill be either thrown out or recommitted. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, ruled the point well taken.

The bill permitting local appropriations for eradication of mosquitoes was passed in the House of Representatives Feb. 25.

Leave to withdraw was reported by the Legislative Committee on Joint Judiciary on the bill for abolition of the Roxbury District Court and establishment of another court in that district. The Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles also reported leave to withdraw on measures providing construction of highways paralleling the Providence road from Boston to North Attleboro and the Newburyport Turnpike from Boston to Newburyport.

The bill providing penalty for throwing lighted cigarettes and cigars into grass and brush, went through its third reading in the Senate to be engrossed. The Senate referred the petition of Mayor Curley to give the Boston School Committee authority to borrow outside the debt limit for school construction, to the Committee on Municipal Finance.

Opponents of the recommendations that the compulsory school age should be raised from 14 to 15 years declared before the Legislative Committee on Eduation that the measure would prevent children from working when their families were in need. It was said that every family did not have the resources to enable children to stay in school longer than the present law required.

Proponents of the bill to increase the school committee from five to nine members, declared before the education committee that the present group was inadequate to keep in touch with affairs of the community.

BIG TAX CLAIM ON HETTY GREEN ESTATE LIKELY

Proposal in Rockingham, Vt., to Sue for $4,000,000, Said to Be Still Due

ROCKINGHAM, Vt. (AP)—This little town of approximately 7000 population will become one of the wealthiest in the country if an effort to collect taxes, which it is claimed are due on the estate of the late Hetty Green, is successful.

According to a group of citizens, who have retained investigators and presented the case to Governor John E. Weeks, more than $4,000,000 is due the town and $134,000 is due the State.

The investigators, H. W. Morgan, a Boston detective, and Louis F. Conant, a Cambridge (Mass.) newspaper man, claim they have determined that certain town officials entered into an agreement with Mrs. Green whereby she consented to remain a resident of Bellows Falls, a village within the township, on condition that she be taxed on not more than $12,000 real estate and $100,000 personal property. They have expressed the opinion that the case is a subject for grand jury consideration.

Mrs. Green, who passed on in New York in 1916, leaving an estate of $67,000,000 was reputed to be the wealthiest woman in the country. She left a daughter and a son, the latter, Col. Edward R. Green, a resident of South Dartmouth, Mass.

Records of the town clerk's office showed Mrs. Green, since 1890, had been taxed only on the stipulated $112,000 basis. Morgan and Conant said an examination of Vermont laws convinced them that the State and town could collect not only the current, but the back taxes on a full valuation of the Green estate.

A resolution has been prepared for presentation at the town meeting here March 4 instructing the listers to collect the full amount of this year's taxes and to ascertain what can be done to collect back taxes.

CANADIAN CHURCH RUNS ON SKIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE RIVER, Alta. — That the United Church Board of Home Missions in the Canadian West is prepared to move right along with the times is shown by its recent announcement that two churches and manses will be built on skids for easy removal in case the future town sites are located at different points from where the churches are built.

The erection of one of these churches and manse on skids is now under way at Pouce Coupe, B. C., and the other church and home for the parson will be built at Notikewin in the Peace River country.

This latter town in northern Alberta is located far ahead of the steel on the old Fort Vermilion Trail. If the railway passes to either side of the present settlement, the church and manse will be dragged on its skid foundations to the new town site.

What's Right With America? Vitality Reflected in Literature and the Arts

* * *

Boldness and Originality Topple Images of Older Cultures —Present Achievements Viewed With Reservations— Observer Finds Basis Laid for Great Future

* * *

XIV—America's Cultural Renaissance

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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Count Keyserling, acknowledging the prodigious growth of the United States, recently declared that America is "without a soul." It is not easy to understand the meaning of such an expression. If it means that America has no common consciousness, it is grotesque. Despite the "sectionalism" which does manifest itself, despite the mixed character of American origins, the Americans are one people. This is the unmistakable conclusion at which the visitor must arrive.

If by "soul" is meant culture, again it may be said emphatically that the United States is extremely interested in literature and the arts, and is producing works, about which I should have to make serious reservations, but which nevertheless denote an eagerness for worth-while self-expression and interpretation of the moving scene, which is exceeded nowhere else.

There seems to have come over the so-called older peoples a sense of weariness. There is—I speak broadly—an apparent apprehension of the futility of art. It lacks vitality. It is practiced in more dilettante fashion. Mere novelty is found amusing—and **that is surely a sign of degeneration.** It seems all to have been done before, and is only to be done again on condition that it is done eccentrically.

My purpose, be it understood, is not to draw perpetual comparisons to the detriment of Europe; but I am obliged, if we are to discuss culture, to affirm my conviction that culture does not consist in a tired and nonchalant acceptance of known values.

Possesses Living Culture

Culture calls for more boldness, more freshness, more true originality. And it is precisely the freshness, the boldness, the originality of American literature which persuades me that America possesses a living culture. It would take too long to draw up a series of detailed definitions, and generalities are always to some extent misleading. But let me make one sweeping generalization, against which many examples to the contrary could be produced by both sides: European literature is more polished, more "literary," but its content is not vital; American literature is vital in content but often crude in style

As an assiduous reader of Ameri-

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Norway's Finances Show Record Gains

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—The survey of the national accounts of the first half of the financial year to Dec. 31, 1929, has now been published and shows the best results in several years. Total expenditure for the first half of the year amounts to 203,400,000 crowns (roughly £11,000,000) against an estimate of 388,400,000 crowns for the whole fiscal year.

The total revenue is 209,600,000 crowns for the first half year, compared with 388,400,000 crowns estimated for the year.

The total revenue thus exceeds the total expenditure by about 6,000,000 crowns.

The survey also indicates that taxes, imposts and other revenues have come in so promptly that the final account will show a considerable surplus under several heads, if paying continues to be as regular.

SENATE STARTS ACTION TO FIX GRAIN PRICES

Asks Secretary Hyde for Advice on Wheat and Cotton Situation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate adopted a resolution Feb. 26 calling upon Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to make "such recommendations as he sees fit" to the Senate relative to the price of cotton and wheat, "even to the extent of temporarily closing said exchanges."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The break in the wheat market to the $1 a bushel level Feb. 24, a figure from 15 to 18 cents under what the Federal Farm Board has been lending farmer co-operatives on their grain, was precipitated by both domestic and international factors, in the opinion of various authorities.

The domestic causes, leaders of the farm bloc assert, result from the determined campaign of the private grain trade against the full fruition of the Farm Relief Act. The international aspect, according to agricultural economists, grows out of what they declare is a closely-drawn issue between European buyers and American and Canadian sellers based on calculations on last year's world wheat supply which indicated a marked crop shortage.

Following a conference with President Hoover Feb. 25, Alexander M. Legge, chairman of the board, issued a statement which he later amplified in a personal interview. It is to the effect that it is not the intention of the board to allow the bottom to drop out of the grain market.

The day previous Mr. Legge had declared that the board did not purpose "buoying" up the general market. He stated that the board "could push the price back to the loan value of $1.18 a bushel, at Chicago, if it desired to do so. To do so now, however, would very largely benefit others than the producers."

Apprehension Allayed

On the basis of these remarks it was assumed on the Chicago Grain Exchange that the Farm Board was indifferent to the market's fate and that the private dealers would have to "stand the gaff." This conviction resulted in a panicky condition, which Mr. Legge undertook to allay in his latter statement.

The reference by Mr. Legge to "others than the producers" was directly in line with assertions by farm leaders that the fall in the grain price does not immediately affect the farmer as at this time of the year from three-fourths to four-fifths of the crop is in the hands of the private dealers. It was the future purport behind the market break that aroused the growers, who claim to see in the drop in wheat and cotton prices a far-flung maneuver on the part of the private dealers to undermine the government's activities to assist agriculture under the Farm Relief legislation.

Following his discussion with the President, the Farm Board chairman explained that his statement of the previous day had been "too narrowly interpreted" and that while the Government did not intend bolstering up the general wheat market, neither would it permit it to collapse com-

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International Police to Curb Europe's Crime

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Arrangements are understood to be approaching completion for close French, German and British police co-operation in the prevention of international crime.

The plans include the permanent assignment to London of detectives from Paris and Berlin headquarters who will be in direct telephonic communication with their own capitals. Similar British representatives will be located in Berlin and those already in Paris are to be increased.

The Daily Herald, the official Government organ, says that the keynote of this new international organization is to provide swift concerted action between the police of the three capitals when problems of crime concerning the nationals of any of the countries are under consideration. "Three of the main groups of criminal activity with which the new organization will deal," the Herald continues, "are the white slave traffic, international smuggling of dangerous drugs and activities of several groups of crooks who for some years have operated with ammunity in the three capitals. It is a commonplace of criminology that modern crime has no national boundaries and evidences have been brought again and again which prove that powerful groups operating in England and on the continent have international 'intelligence' organizations at their disposal."

AMANULLAH 'READY TO RETURN AS KING'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey — Amanullah Khan, in a declaration to the press, states that he is ready at any moment to return to Afghanistan as King, or ordinary citizen, but only provided that the present Government accepts the program of reforms he started to apply before the revolution.

He said that the reason for his visit to Turkey was a particular desire to see Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The latter met the ex-King at Angora Station on Feb. 26 and the two embraced warmly. The Monitor representative is informed through usually well-informed sources that the Bolsheviki are doing their best to get Amanullah back to Afghanistan as King.

Do Wet Nations Laugh at Dry America? Maybe, Economist Says, but Not at High Wages, Cars and Radios

By THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

I READ a short time ago that a prominent wet was afraid that this country would become the laughingstock of the rest of the world. Well, there are some things about us at which other countries are not disposed to laugh. They do not laugh at the wages which our industries manage to pay. They do not laugh at the standard of living of our working people. They do not laugh at the numbers of automobiles, radio sets, electric household appliances, and baby carriages which our people manage some way to afford. They do not laugh at the growth of savings bank deposits, of life insurance, and of building and loan associations.

I do not notice any strong tendency on the part of foreign-born workers to shun this country. Our immigration laws restrict the numbers who can come. Were it not for this restriction, we should have millions of immigrants seeking our shores. Perhaps they want to come merely because they find so much amusement. I should not blame them for laughing when they get here. They will have reason enough for laughing when they get to such an amusing country.

They must find it amusing to get higher wages than they ever knew before. They must find it amusing to ride in automobiles of their own, to have money in the savings bank, to have their children in free public schools, and even to go to the movies instead of to the saloons in the evening.

The wives of our own workers, as well as those of foreign birth, must find it amusing to have their husbands come home sober and not to have to run the gantlet of a dozen saloons on their way back from work. They must find it amusing to have their husbands bring the wages home instead of spending them for drink. They must find it amusing to tune in on the radio, to visit the movies, to operate electric washing machines, to help their children with their school work, to buy food, shoes and clothing with their wages instead of drink.

Yes, this is a very amusing country!

GERMANS BACK LINKING OF PACT WITH COVENANT

Jurists Still Considering at Geneva Question of Modifications

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The committee of jurists is really getting down to bringing the Covenant of the League of Nations into line with the Peace Pact. Interest in the debate on Feb. 26 lay in the discussion which took place on the question raised by Mr. Under, Sweden, whether incorporating the renunciation of war in the Covenant, the League should not reserve the right of a defensive war and a collective war undertaken as a police measure by the Council to enforce sanctions, against a violation of the Covenant, or in support of its own decisions.

Mr. Unden wanted to know whether war waged by a member of the League of Nations with the approval of the Council in order to enforce an arbitral award of the Council's decision would be prohibited, also whether war to uphold the Locarno guarantees was forbidden.

To this Viscount Cecil replied that the prohibition of war by the Covenant of the League did not take away the right of self-defense, or prevent collective action by the League of Nations for the maintenance of peace. "Under the Covenant," explained Lord Cecil, "we may not resort to war until every other method of settling the dispute has been tried. What we have now to consider is whether we cannot adopt the principle of the Kellogg pact, not to resort to war in any case." The vital difference which the Kellogg pact had made was the removal of the right of private war.

Pierre Cot, France, agreed with Lord Cecil that the Kellogg pact was a big step, marking great progress as a factor for peace.

Herr von Buelow agreed that it was very difficult to define war, and suggested that the words "or any act of violence" should be added to the renunciation of war, for any future war would probably break out without formal declaration.

The discussion throughout was on a high level and characterized by great courtesy. It was especially interesting to note how often the German and French jurists, Herr von Buelow and M. Cot conferred and how nearly their viewpoints concerning the necessity of implementing the Kellogg pact by giving the Council extended powers and sanction coincided.

Greater Speed Urged for Motor Drivers

The Governor's committee on street and highway safety has issued a statement in which it said that a definite trend of opinion favoring legal sanction for higher automobile speeds than are now officially permitted is indicated in a poll of officials and citizens most actively engaged in highway safety work.

The limit should be raised, the committee says, to 15 miles per hour in thickly settled or business districts, 27 miles per hour in sparsely settled districts, and 40 miles per hour on the open highways.

The figures are the results from a questionnaire sent to local committees throughout the State by the Governor's committee. Answers were received from 112 committees representing rural as well as urban opinion. The replies represented 593 individual opinions, and in nearly every case included police and city officials as well as prominent residents.

SHERIFF'S EQUIPAGE HAS NO COWS NOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The sheriff of Herkimer County no longer can depend upon the State to furnish him a horse and a cow. An antiquated provision of the county law has just been revoked in a legislative measure which the Governor has approved.

Herkimer County representatives, in urging the adoption of the measure, said that the sheriff had supplanted the horse with an automobile and was willing to give up the cow.

PROOF PILES UP THAT DRY LAWS ARE EFFECTIVE

Business Men Collect Evidence to Show Enforcement Grows Stronger

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Prohibition "is being enforced effectively at the present hour to an increasing extent in every section of the United States," and evidence of this trend is being received daily at the headquarters of the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation here, according to Charles R. Jones, chairman of the foundation.

"Concrete evidence regarding prohibition, that fair-minded millions of American citizens are eager for, and which is conspicuous by its absence in well-nigh endless antiprohibition testimony presented at Washington, is the sort of information that is now being collected by the foundation," Mr. Jones said. "Three examples of such evidence are given herewith:

"W. C. Dunlap, vice-president of the American Multigraph Sales Company, Cleveland, gives his testimony thus: 'Our workmen are spending less money for drink than before prohibition. They own more automobiles, have larger savings accounts and have more cash in their pockets than they did before prohibition.'

"Donald Comer, speaking out of definite experience with 5000 employees of the Avondale Mills, located in the industrial centers of Alabama, says, 'We are now spending less for drink than before prohibition. The outside and inside of the homes are in no way comparable to what they were in the old days. People are buying more and better furniture, cabinet victrolas and radios, and automobiles are no longer uncommon, and everywhere there is more regard for personal appearance.'

"Charles Piez, chairman of the Link-Belt Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the middle West, after an investigation made through the superintendents of his various plants, says, 'It is the firm conviction of these men that our workmen are spending less than in days before prohibition. We seem to have no after-payday or after-holiday problem. There is every evidence of greater interest in savings accounts and without question the workers' families have more to spend now and are living much better. Since prohibition there is an increase in the number of home-owners, a far greater interest in savings accounts and stock ownership. As a matter of course, everybody drives an automobile.'

"The entire mass of theoretical arguments against prohibition are old stories which have been threshed out to the limit in the field of public controversy during the last 50 years," Mr. Jones continued. "Every item of this anti-prohibition philosophy has been repeatedly considered and exploded by the Supreme Court of the United States. More decisions sustaining and vindicating prohibition as a thoroughly American principle as well as policy have been rendered by the United States courts than are to the credit of any other similar outstanding public policy in American history."

HEARINGS ON FREEDOM OF FILIPINOS TO CLOSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—After an executive meeting of the Senate Territories Committee Feb. 24, Hiram Bingham, chairman, announced the hearings on Philippine independence bills would close not later than March 15.

The vote to close the hearings was unanimous. It followed a morning hearing in which Charles W. Holman, of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, and Camilo Osias, Resident Commissioner, advanced what they termed the arguments of the American farmer and the Filipino people in favor of immediate Philippine freedom.

SPECIAL TEXTILE MILL LEVY MEASURE FAILS

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—A bill to levy a special tax on textile mills to be used in erecting textile buildings at Clemson College was voted down in the South Carolina General Assembly, Feb. 25.

Those opposing the bill declared that textile mills already carry a greater portion of the State's tax burden than do the farmers and they felt that a levy of this nature would be unfair and inequitable.

DELEGATIONS TO CONTINUE NAVY PARLEY

Progress Reported to Be Good—Breakdown Rumors Stayed

CONFERENCE IS STILL 'ALIVE AND KICKING'

U. S. Senate Is Declared in London to Be Bogey of the Meeting

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With the news from Paris of Andre Tardieu's intention to form a government by March 1 and return to London on March 3 to encourage them, the heads of the four other delegations, assisted by the French Ambassador, decided at a meeting on the afternoon of Feb. 26 to continue the normal work of the conference in full activity as soon as the French arrive.

An official communique announces the determination of the delegations to get on with their work and adds that the private conversations between the delegations are continuing and the work of the technical subcommittees are making good progress. This official announcement is intended to stop the rumors of a breakdown of the London meeting and its conversion into a three-power conference.

In the words of a British spokesman, the conference is still "alive and kicking" on a five-power basis. The private conversations mentioned in the communique are believed to have considered the whole range of political negotiations possible to bring down the French figures, and the impression is prevalent in London that with the return of M. Tardieu, events will move more rapidly than at any time since the conference convened.

Weeding out Pessimism

Faced with the prospect of several more days of adjournment until an accredited French delegation returns to London, the representatives of the other four powers are turning their best efforts to weed out the pessimism which, in lieu of tangible developments, had a mushroom growth in conference circles. In reality the situation now is exactly where it was when the French left, except that the opportunity has been profitably used in reflection and deliberation and in the search for a compromise which will bring all five powers within the treaty.

In the absence of authoritative news a tremendous crop of rumors has sprung up. The most persistent is a report that the delegates are swinging round in favor of drafting a three-power agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan, with Italy adhering provisionally and leaving the French out of such agreement. Unfortunately this would have to be hedged around by reservations permitting Great Britain to build up the various categories of ships in the event of extensive French building. Some believe that such a treaty which might force the United States to a fluctuating parity would be even more objectionable to the Senate than a mere treaty of limitation or political arrangement. Certainly a three-power proposal will not come under serious official consideration until the absolute impossibility of bringing the French into a five-power treaty has been completely demonstrated.

The members of the delegations are seriously disturbed by the reports of

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BRITAIN RETAINS BLASPHEMY LAW

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The bill to repeal ancient laws against blasphemy introduced in the House of Commons last November by Ernest Thurtle on behalf of Labor and supported by representatives of other parties as a means of getting rid of out-of-date remnants of intolerance of by-gone ages has after all failed to pass into law.

The Government in committee stage announced amendments it considers essential. These not being approved by the promoters of the bill it was unanimously withdrawn.

The Government's amendment which was moved by the Solicitor-General provided that anyone publishing any matter so scurrilous as to be calculated, by outraging the religious convictions of any other person, to provoke a breach of the peace should be liable to a fine up to £100 or one year's imprisonment or both. Mr. Thurtle, in refusing to accept this amendment, expressed the opinion that it would be better to leave the law as it stands.

AIR TROPHY WINNER RECORDS 1900 H.P.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Rolls Royce aero engine used by the Schneider trophy winner last year developed over 1900 horsepower for 1530 pounds weight, or approximately five-sixths of a pound per horsepower, it has now been disclosed for the first time by the Air Ministry.

This represents an enormous advance in engine construction. The horsepower is about the same as the latest London & Northeastern railway engine, which is 200 times heavier and 75 feet long, compared with 50 inches.

The engine's designers state that it was impossible to utilize the full power with the air screw then fitted and a higher speed would be obtainable with a more suitable type of propeller, on which research is now proceeding. Further tests will probably be held in the near future.

NEW YORK DRYS TO BASE POLICY UPON EDUCATION

F. A. Victor Elected Superintendent—League Demands Enforcement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fred A. Victor, acting superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League since last summer, was named superintendent of the league at a meeting of the trustees of the organization held here on Feb. 25. Simultaneously the trustees adopted a resolution urging the Legislature to enact the Brown-Jenks state enforcement bill.

The election of Mr. Victor, who described himself as "a militant Methodist," is regarded in informed quarters here as indicative of a continuation of the political and educational policy of the league under Arthur J. Davis, who resigned as state superintendent last summer to return to Massachusetts. Mr. Victor was nominated by F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league, and his election was unanimous.

After the acknowledgment of his election, Mr. Victor said the policy of his administration would be "education, that's all—just education." This would include, he said, an attempt to convince legislators, candidates and all office holders of the beneficent effects of prohibition.

The new superintendent of the league, who was born in Zanesville, O., has lived in New York since 1891. He was a volunteer worker for the league during the superintendency of William Anderson and became associate superintendent of the of the league three years ago under Mr. Davis.

The resolution adopted by the trustees declares that "apparently the wets have failed utterly thus far to understand that the only occasion for prohibition was the evil and hazardous character of the liquor traffic."

"From any other standpoint," it continues, "the constitutionality of prohibition would never have been affirmed by any court in the land. Prohibition came only as the last alternative of a sorely tried people.

"Again, the opponents of prohibition wander far afield in their understanding of the subject when they insist upon state determination and governmental control of the Canadian type. Few evils can be localized. If centered in an individual, others are bound to feel its influence. If centered in a state, no boundaries can curb its disaster. When one member suffers, all must suffer, especially in any realm that relates to social practices.

"It is our belief that not only are the rights of citizens involved, but there are political implications of a serious order confronting the state Legislature so long as it withholds its support from prohibition enforcement legislation. We, therefore, call upon our state Legislature to take speedy and affirmative action in the passage of the Brown-Jenks enforcement bill now pending at Albany, and upon the Governor to affix his signature to the measure when it reaches his office. The day has passed for further dallying on this question."

The statement refers briefly to the threat of a "revolution" made by friends of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and declares that the friends of prohibition "stand unafraid," for "the clock has struck 12 on this issue and on the question of the election of public officials committed to the observance and enforcement of prohibition."

The league reiterates in its statement a declaration made by the organization a year ago that:

"A citizen who chooses his bootlegger, the matron who serves forbidden liquors to her guests, business men who connive at lawlessness by permitting liquor to be served at their trade or social banquets, patrons of society who condone bacchanalian revels, parents who make sport of prohibition and then wonder why their sons and daughters go wrong, are each and all enemies of the social good."

"The people are long suffering," it continues, "but in the end evil must surrender to right if the moral conscience of the nation be not dulled beyond hope of revival."

The statement stresses the usefulness of the Anti-Saloon League, which, it declares, is needed in New York State more than ever before, "not only because of the aggressive program of opposition announced by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment led by former United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, but also because of the tremendous need of additional education to show to our people throughout the State the 'why' of prohibition, its meaning and its purposes."

MARY BARR IS NAMED FOR PLANNING BOARD

Miss Mary A. Barr of Boston has been appointed by Mayor Curley to the Boston City Planning Board to take the place of Mrs. Francis E. Slattery. Miss Barr, who previously served on the planning board from 1919 to 1927, is a graduate of Notre Dame Academy and the New England Conservatory of Music.

Vincent Brogna of Boston has been appointed by Mayor Curley as a member of the Department of Public Welfare to take the place of George H. Johnson, resigned. Mr. Brogna graduated with high honors from the Boston University law school in 1903, since which time he has been active in the Boston bar. At one time he was legal counsel for the Royal Italian Consulate in Boston.

DARTMOUTH NAMES HAYWARD

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The appointment of Sidney Chandler Hayward as secretary of Dartmouth College was announced Feb. 25 by President Ernest Martin Hopkins. Hayward succeeds the late Eugene F. Clark and is the fourth man to hold the position since it was first held by President Hopkins in 1905. The new secretary had served as assistant to President Hopkins since his graduation from Dartmouth in 1926.

BIG BUYING AREA IN NEW ENGLAND PROVES MAGNET

Head of Advertising Club Cites Figures to Show Prosperous Activity

"Kings and queens of ancient days and other lands were not arrayed as well as many of the common working people of New England," James Wright Brown, publisher and controlling owner of Editor and Publisher, and president of the Advertising Club of New York, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at their regular Tuesday luncheon meeting yesterday.

"I heard the sales manager of a big specialty house describe recently," said Mr. Brown, "how he had decided to place a red dot on the map for every cancellation, following the slump in Wall Street. He was surprised to find that the first cancellation came from New England, and that presently the whole New England area was covered with red ink. Then the red dots spread to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and right across the Continent to the Pacific coast.

"Finally the cancellations eased off a bit and new orders began to come in. The sales manager decided to place a gold spot for every new order received. Presently the entire New England area was covered with gold, and before many of the other sections had been affected, New England had apparently recovered."

Turning to the newspaper advertising columns as a dependable source of information on business conditions, Mr. Brown said that while local advertising in 73 cities showed a gain of only 1.2 per cent, Boston's gain in local advertising was 6.3 per cent; in national advertising the country at large showed 17.1 per cent, Boston, 28.4 per cent; total display advertising, for the country at large, 5.6 per cent, Boston, 12.1 per cent.

"These figures," Mr. Brown continued, "not only show great activity on the part of retail merchants in Boston, but likewise show that the national advertiser of commodities regards Boston as one of the unusual markets of the country and must have been convinced that the people of Boston enjoyed incomes enabling them to make an unusual response to advertising.

"Every newspaper in Boston," he said, "for January—with one single exception—showed an increase in total display advertising. With the exception of three or four other cities, newspapers in all the other cities lost. It was felt that January would show some reaction from the decline of prices of securities due to the Wall Street slump. Boston, however, is the one outstanding large American city that failed to suffer any appreciable reaction."

Bodwell Favors Vote on Prohibition Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—With the approval of Republican party leaders in this State, Harry T. Bodwell, Senator, Republican floor leader in the State Senate, has presented a resolution providing for a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment at the general elections in November. Republicans control both branches of the legislature by large majorities.

The Bodwell resolution would submit to the voters on a separate ballot the question: "The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Should it be retained?"

Party leaders have been in conference on the question for two weeks, and Senator Bodwell announced that his resolution was introduced with the approval of neither wet nor dry organizations but merely in accord with the constitutional guarantee giving the people the right to "petition the Government for redress" by affording an opportunity to vote upon this question, which, he said, has caused "great division" in Rhode Island.

Harvard Makes $600 Business School Fee

Harvard business school has raised its tuition from $500 to $600 a year, effective for the class entering next September, it has been announced at the university.

Additions to the teaching staff of teachers, in order to maintain small classes, increases in salaries, and adoption of the tutorial system for students in their second year, are given as reasons for the rise.

Teaching methods in the school depend upon classroom instruction, the announcement said. By 1925, classes had increased to 150 in some instances. Limitation of classes to 100 followed, with necessary additions to the teaching staff.

CIVIL SERVICE GROUP ACTS ON APPOINTEES

Mayor Curley's appointments of James E. Maguire, Institutions Commissioner; Philip A. Chapman, Superintendent of Supplies; Charles F. Bogan, Street Commissioner; Charles T. Harding, Election Commissioner, and Andres T. Tellstrom, Overseer of Public Welfare, were approved by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission.

The commission notified the Mayor, however, that it would not approve his appointments of John A. Conry as Traffic Commissioner, and James F. Gaffney as Board of Appeals member.

WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Snow tonight and probably Thursday morning; some indications of heavy snow; slightly colder tonight with lowest at 18 and probably somewhat lower Thursday night; fresh to strong winds, mostly north and northeast.

Southern New England: Snow and slightly colder tonight; Thursday cloudy preceded by snow on east coast; strong northeast and north winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and slightly colder with light snow tonight; Thursday cloudy preceded by light snow on coast; fresh to strong northeast and north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Memphis	46
Atlantic City	44	Montreal	10
Boston	29	Nantucket	34
Buffalo	22	New Orleans	62
Calgary	22	New York	36
Charleston	62	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	36	Pittsburgh	58
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	22
Des Moines	30	Portland, Ore.	38
Eastport	18	San Francisco	46
Galveston	56	St. Louis	36
Hatteras	64	St. Paul	20
Helena	22	Seattle	36
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	66
Kansas City	36	Washington	64
Los Angeles	50		

SENATE STARTS ACTION TO FIX GRAIN PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

pletely. Such a situation, Mr. Legge said, would not only react unfavorably upon the private dealer but would affect the grower, the worker, the business man and industry in general.

"Some objection has developed in the grain trade against the action of the Farm Board in financing farm cooperatives in the purchase of wheat and cotton in the present situation," Mr. Legge's statement declares. "These activities will continue in the interest of agriculture and business as an emergency measure in the present situation. I have no fear that the cooperatives will not be able eventually to market these purchases satisfactorily. "The measures taken are purely emergency measures in part with those taken by other business agencies of the country."

World Crop Scanned

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, a stanch adherent of the Farm Board, viewed the market drop as of part of the opposition activities of the grain dealers. He and other members of the farm bloc are making a canvass of the situation preparatory to making a demand upon Congress that it give immediate consideration of the Caraway bill doing away with futures trading.

The view of agricultural economists that to a considerable extent the market break is due to apprehension of miscalculations on the wheat supply is built up on the following elements. Last fall, they declare, there was a large carryover of wheat from the previous season. Canada, however, due to unprecedented drouth in its great wheat producing areas, realized only about half its normal crop. Similar unfavorable conditions in Argentine, they assert, likewise resulted in estimated crop shortage. This shortage from these two important export wheat sources, authorities estimated, would absorb the carryover of the year previous and eliminate all possibility of a glut of the commodity.

Canadian and American growers reasoning this way determined to hold their supplies for higher prices. The Western Canadian wheat pool which controls about half of the Canadian crop made arrangements to hold back a large share of the wheat it took from its members at good prices. The Federal Farm Board urged the cooperative growers to do likewise, and aided them by fixing a loan value of $1.18 a bushel at Chicago.

Foreign buyers as a result of these Canadian and American operations in anticipation of a world wheat shortage, the experts explain, began to search the field for other sources of supply and apparently, in spite of official calculations of crop shortage, were relatively successful in meeting their needs. This has resulted in not only leaving in the hands of the American and Canadian dealers, private and co-operative, a very large amount of wheat but with the new crop not many months off a deep concern as to whether there actually exists a wheat shortage and if so how much.

Growing concern over this situation, experts say, induced by unfavorable reports on European supplies of wheat gradually brought the market to a point where it broke Feb. 24. It will not be definitely established for some months whether or not there is a world shortage of wheat, the experts declare.

Chain Stores Nearing Control of Clothes Business, Filene Says

Within the next 10 years the bulk of the profiable men's clothing business of the country will be in the hands of chain stores selling in three price lines only, in the opinion of Edward A. Filene, who addressed the afternoon session today of the fourteenth annual convention of the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association.

In Mr. Filene's opinion, the great problem facing the clothing business today is one of distribution. The retail price to the customer is sometimes two or even three times the cost of manufacturing and yet there is no profit to the retailer because the difference is absorbed by too long a period of stock turnover or unpopular lines, he said. Distribution must be organized so the retailer can accurately gauge the demand and carry only popular stocks sufficient to meet immediate needs, he declared.

"By substituting facts for opinion, retailers might save their time and a lot of the public's money," he said.

In scientific study of the market and in co-operation between retailers, Mr. Filene sees the solution to the problem. An organization of retailers would help the individual clothing store owners to meet chain store competition, would put the business on a scientific basis, and would enable a great reduction of price in the interest of the public generally, he holds.

The convention opened yesterday morning at 11:15 with a meeting of the directors of the association. The afternoon session yesterday was addressed by Arthur D. O'Shea of Laconia, N. H., president of the association.

GAS TAX INCREASES

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Receipts from the 4 cent gasoline tax in December, 1929, totaled $134,577, the State Treasurer's office announces. This is an increase of $7991 over the corresponding period in 1928.

Queer Undersea Animals Found by Explorer on Australian Coast

Dr. Clark of Harvard Zoology Museum, Back From Year's Trip, Says Dominion Leaders Think Prohibition Needed

Undersea fauna as unique among aquatic animals as is the kangaroo on land were found on the hitherto unexplored ocean bottom along the northwest coast of Australia by Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, who has just completed a year's trip of 43,000 miles. The expedition was under combined auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Australian National Research Council and the Harvard Museum.

During his stay in Australia, Dr. Clark said, the conviction was brought home to him that prohibition would be a great blessing there. A professor of economics in one of the leading universities told him that the drink bill was enormous under the present licensing systems. A great deal of drinking is in evidence, Dr. Clark said. To what extent economic conditions would be bettered by prohibition, Dr. Clark did not venture an opinion, but said that leaders there feel prohibition would be beneficial.

The kindness and hospitality of the Australians made his stay memorable, Dr. Clark said. At times his party followed along the coastline, where there were no human habitations for hundreds of miles. At several points only the native black tribes were met. Dr. Clark's expedition is the first to visit this region to study undersea fauna.

The family of "echinoderm" fauna, made the object of a special study by Dr. Clark, abounds on the northwest coast of Australia, he said. There are five varieties, sea-stars, sea-lilies, sea-cucumbers, sea-urchins, and brittle stars, sometimes called feather stars. These are similar to the starfish of other waters, but are unique, Dr. Clark said, just as are other types of fauna in Australia.

The sea-stars were found in endless variety, he said. No two are exactly alike. The color varies with each individual of the species. In order to record the colors as found in nature, Dr. Clark had water-color drawings made on the spot. The tints range all the way from coral and brick-red to various tones of green, with markings of great interest.

Sea cucumbers are a little known type of echinoderm that resemble cucumbers closely, but are animals and live in the sea, Dr. Clark said. Their colors vary from yellows to dark greens, with red markings. Sea lilies and brittle stars are fragile animals that are very close to floral types, he said.

Sea-urchins abounded, he said, These animals have a name with an interesting history, the Greegs having named them after the hedgehog, because of their spine-like outer appearance. Gradually, the name became corrupted to "urchin," and in English, was applied to vagabond boys. So the sea-urchin resembles a porcupine, lives under the sea, and has a name that means "ragamuffin" to a modern reader, Dr. Clark said.

B.&M. Sued to Hold Up Issue of Dividend

Arthur W. Joslin of Wellesley Hills, owner of 250 shares of preferred stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad, brought a bill in equity in the Massachusetts Supreme Court yesterday to restrain the road from paying any sum to the common stockholders as a dividend, bonus or otherwise until accumulated and unpaid dividends on preferred stock from 1925 to 1928 have been paid.

Mr. Joslin said that B. & M. directors declared a 1 per cent dividend on the common stock. His bill further asks the court to order the corporation to pay $395,651, the sum set aside for this purpose, to the preferred stockholders.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: "Polish night," talks by Alphonse S. Bacharowski on "Our Fellow Citizens of Polish Birth," and Mrs. Charles Danforth on "Dolls of All Nations"; music by Polish Lira Chorus; clubhouse, 8.

Field and Forest Club: bowling, dance; Music Box, 8.

Dinner dance, New England Clothiers and Furnishers Association, Cocoanut Grove, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: ladies' night, entertainment; clubhouse, 8.

Banquet, Rotary Club of Boston; twenty-fifth anniversary of Rotary; speaking and entertainment; ballroom, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: illustrated lecture by Charles B. Floyd on "Learning the Bird's Secrets"; Twentieth Century Club, 7:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: meeting, Williams Club; talk on "The Bible," by Stanley Batstone; young men's clubrooms, 8.

Copley-Plaza: dinner, Kernwood Country Club; State Suite, 6:30. Dinner, Rubber Manufacturers Association; private room, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: meeting, Drama Group; Women's Club, Library Hall, 2.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"Robin Hood."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: meeting, Society of Harvard Dames; musical program by members of the society; Phillips Brooks House, 3. Biological seminar; lecture by Dr. D. C. Smith; Zoological Laboratory, room 402, 4:45.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: lecture on "National Problems of the Day," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer; clubhouse, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: lecture on "Let's Talk About the Weather," by Miss Sawyer; Lecture Hall, 9:15. Talk on "Windmill Land," by Miss Folant; Lecture Hall, 2.

Museum of Fine Arts: gallery talk on "American Furniture," by Miss Doane, 11.

Music

Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Concert, Clara Clemens, mezzo-soprano, 3.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings. Copies of Egyptian wall paintings, lent by the Metropolitan Museum. Early woodcuts and metal-cuts, privately lent by James C. McGuire of New York.

Museum School of Fine Arts, Fenway Drive—Exhibition of Alumni of School. Through March 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sundays; holidays all day. Admission free.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris. Through March 8.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—41st annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 1.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fromkes, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hirsch, Quincy and Crocker. Through March 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through February.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil drawings and water colors by Charles Curtis Allen. Through March 8.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns." Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others.

Doll and Richards, 188 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Also paintings of flowers by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through March 4.

20th Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Elisa Sullo. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Natural history and ethnological exhibits from world-wide sources.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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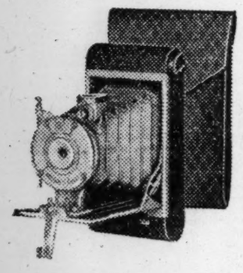

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Fred & Dorothy STONE in the musical extravaganza "Ripples"
When Fred Stone ... tumbles ... into the New Amsterdam the show will stop and stay stopped for some time."—E. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
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A New Comedy with CARL JULIUS
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WEST 44TH STREET
Eves. 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40
"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
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Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
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EVELYN LAYE
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W. 44th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.
Broken Dishes
4th HILARIOUS MONTH
MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy with DONALD MEEK
THEATRE MASQUE W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40
GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway.
Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
WALTER HAMPDEN
in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30
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Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A Theatre Guild Production
THE APPLE CART
Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30
A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thur. and Sat.

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Sat. Aft., March 1, at 3 NIKOLAI ORLOFF
PIANIST (Mason & Hamlin)
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LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!
The GHOST TRAIN
NOTE: After Each Performance This Week the Train Effect Will Be Shown on the Stage in Full View of the Audience.
JORDAN HALL
Sunday Afternoon, March 2, at 3:30
PIANOFORTE RECITAL
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ADMISSION FREE PUBLIC INVITED
Mason & Hamlin Piano
SYMPHONY HALL
NEXT SUNDAY, MARCH 2, AT 3:30
Richard Crooks
NEXT SUNDAY, MARCH 2, AT 8:30
DEBATE

HUGH THORNTON
Walpole vs. Wilder
Which Throws Greater Light on Experience?
FICTION and DRAMA or HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY
Prof. R. E. Rogers of M. I. T. will preside.
SUNDAY, MARCH 9, AT 3:30
HOROWITZ
SUNDAY, MARCH 16, AT 3:30
SPALDING

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U. S. APPROVAL OF CONSULTATIVE PACT OUTLINED

British and Japanese Are Hopeful Over Outcome of Naval Parley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — British and Japanese optimism regarding the outcome of the naval disarmament conference, despite all the setbacks it has received, was expressed by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Japanese delegate, at a dinner given by the Japan Society here on Feb. 25.

Mr. Alexander said that while the Anglo-Japanese viewpoints on all the questions might nc yet have been completely adjusted, a large measure of agreement had been reached, and his own confident hope was that the matters still remaining open for discussion would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Wakatsuki said that the time seemed past when ententes and alliances were considered the best available means of maintaining peace. At the naval conference they were trying to apply this new spirit to the regulation and restriction of an institution as old as humanity itself. That was why the task was so difficult and why the conference was proceeding so cautiously, so laboriously. But he shared the optimistic view of Mr. Alexander.

A hopeful view of the prospects of American acceptance of some scheme to quiet French fears regarding naval disarmament by bringing the Kellogg Pact for the Renunciation of War "within human reach for purposes of consultation" is taken by The Times. This newspaper asks: "Is the general Pact for the Renunciation of War to be left, like Mahomet's coffin, to hang suspended between heaven and earth?"

Answering its own question, The Times says: "It is a fair prediction and one to be made in the teeth of the vague warnings of senatorial disquiet which the telegrams bring, that if the people of the United States should manifest their approval of a treaty engaging their country to consult with its fellow signatories of the peace pact in a time of emergency, the Senate would not refuse its consent to ratification. This popular approval, it may be predicted, will be contingent upon two things. It will be necessary to show that a promise by the United States to accept definite, consultative responsibility in the organization of peace has made possible the conclusion of a naval agreement more fully responsive to the state of world opinion than at this moment seems likely; and it will be necessary to include among its provisions the stipulation that there is involved, 'no commitment to an armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense.' These are conditions which the peoples of Great Britain and the Dominions would not fail to understand. They are imposed by American tradition, they are a part of that national policy of the United States which is—as undeniably as the faith in the sea power of the British race—no more than a generalization upon history and experience. And if they were fulfilled, there is no reason to assume that the American people, increasingly alive to the positive responsibilities of a great power and genuinely committed to the cause of disarmament, would forbid or would permit the Senate to forbid so modest an addition to what their Chief Justice has called the 'institutions of peace'."

U. S. SENATE CALLED BOGEY AT LONDON

(Continued from Page 1)

the failure of the conference which are being written in many quarters. One American delegate emphatically denies that the outlook is gloomy, and insists that even if an arrangement along purely technical naval lines is not possible then some form of political compromise may save the situation.

This fact has been realized in responsible circles ever since the publication of figures demanded by the five powers was complete, and an extensive exploration of various political media has been undertaken during the adjournment. It is also being rumored that the freedom of the seas issue might emerge into the conference, after all, despite the early determination to bar it by President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald. There is no ground but supposition for this story, which indeed is emphatically denied by British spokesmen, but it is permissible to guess that if any form of political discussion begins it will approach very closely to the forbidden topic of the freedom of the seas.

The greatest pessimism has been caused in London by week-end dispatches from Washington stressing the contention that Mr. Hoover is convinced that the Senate is absolutely opposed to any political treaty, even a consultative pact.

Some efforts are being made to controvert this impression, which, in the belief of responsible observers, is founded upon scanty information. For example, the Washington correspondent of The Times, who is now at the conference, writes an authoritative article expressing the view that the Senate would willingly ratify a consultative arrangement if properly prepared.

The impression is current here that the American delegation, as well as Mr. Hoover, is likely to miss its great opportunity of securing a satisfactory naval treaty by undue caution, if not timidity. Nervousness at the Senate's attitude has so far been the greatest bogey in the way of a constructive program by the American delegates. With competent observers at Washington pleading for some expression of opinion or constructive lead on the part of the American delegation to guide opinion in Washington, not one word could be extracted.

Naturally the delegates must be cautious during delicate, international negotiations; but caution, many feel here, can easily lose its effectiveness. Recriminations, however, should not be premature. When the French return, the final opportunity will be presented to the American, British and Japanese delegations to give a lead and an uplift to the work of the conference. The first few days after the French return may therefore be the most critical moment.

Efforts to shake the delegations into "taking the risks of peace" continue. Among the most striking is the cable of the Willard Straight Post of the American Legion in New York City which has just reached Henry L. Stimson: "The Straight Post urges the American delegation to take the lead in naval reduction as at the Washington conference. We believe that an agreement to confer in the event of a threatened violation of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact will furnish cheaper and more effective security than battleships, the abolition of which we support. The Willard Straight Post will work for the ratification of an agreement for the reduction of naval armaments and a consultative pact, but will unalterably oppose any naval expansion whether or not authorized by the treaty."

World to Engage in Prayer on Behalf of Conference

A world-wide movement for a two-minute period of silent prayer for the success of the London naval parley, to be observed at 5 p. m. on March 1, is being sponsored by the "Christ and Peace" campaign, comprising most of England's church leaders, according to a message received in Boston. To furnish impetus to the idea, the message reads, a special service will be held at that hour in Westminster Abbey.

Mrs. Joseph D. Leland of Milton, Mass., originator of the plan, has also been largely instrumental in soliciting the co-operation of religious organizations. She visited the Archbishops of Canterbury and Paris, and corresponded with clergymen all over Great Britain and Europe. A special message has been sent to the American Church Peace Union.

U. S. Denominational Bodies Express Confidence in Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Confidence of the 20,000,000 Protestant church members of the United States in the leadership of President Hoover and the hope that the London naval treaty when drawn will achieve parity by reduction rather than limitation, was voiced in a joint statement signed by more than a score of the elected heads of the Nation's leading denominational bodies.

The statement was put out through the Christian Herald, and among its signatories were Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Church, Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in America, Fred Smith, moderator of the Congregational National Council.

"Church opinion," the statement said, "that rallied behind the Washington disarmament conference in 1921 and declared itself again last year in support of the Pact of Paris to outlaw war, was, we are convinced, whole-heartedly united behind President Hoover and his plans for the London conference."

The statement says in part: "We wish to point out that failure at London would, in our opinion, seriously shake the confidence of the American public in the whole peace program.

"We desire, moreover, to indicate our hope, a hope which we believe is shared by the American people, that the treaty which is finally drawn at London will establish naval parity by the reduction of naval tonnage among the powers, rather than by further naval building.

"We desire, herewith, to declare our confidence in the leadership of President Hoover on this question."

Delayed, but Not Discouraged

FRANCE CALLS TARDIEU TO HELM AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Thus it was largely made up of pledges to continue measures instituted by the Tardieu Government.

Opposition speakers were not slow to seize upon this fact in criticizing the Chautemps policy. Paul Reynaud acted as principal spokesman of the opposition. M. Chautemps answered several interpolators, directing his remarks especially to the Radical Left group, which was divided between support of the Chautemps Government and loyalty to the Tardieu regime.

Leon Blum, Socialist leader, pledged his party's support to the Chautemps Government, but an editorial by him which appeared earlier in the day in Le Populaire, Socialist organ, and which indicated Socialists were already somewhat at variance with M. Chautemps regarding naval policy, undoubtedly weakened his Government's position.

This is the fifth time in the history of the Third Republic that a Cabinet has failed to survive its first appearance before the Chamber. Gaston Doumergue's term as president is proving unusually abundant in Cabinet crises. M. Chautemps was the twelfth Premier during his administration and the eleventh to be named by him since assuming Presidential office June, 1924.

LORD BALFOUR URGES ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Earl of Balfour has sent a touching note to those gathered at the reunion dinner here on Feb. 25 representing the members of the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921-1922.

"Though I can no longer hope to take any important share in public affairs," he said, "I am more than ever convinced that in the friendly co-operation of the English-speaking people lies the greatest hope for a peaceful civilization. There is not one of your guests tonight who does not share this creed and who has not to the best of his ability done what he could to further it. Please convey to them my most affectionate good wishes."

CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE AWAITS INCREASED PAY

Report Advises Higher Salaries in Certain Special Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The members of the government civil service from coast to coast, numbering approximately 40,000, are closely examining the report of the Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services which Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, tabled in the House of Commons. Not only are these special classes recommended for substantial salary increases, but the commission closes its report with the suggestion that "a similar study of conditions in the balance of the service might well be undertaken."

The chief recommendations are the substitution of seven grades for the 203 "heterogeneous and overlapping salary groups, into which the technical service is now divided, and a general salary scale ranging from $1800 to $7200, with special ratings from $7500 upward, dealing separately with the members of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Board of Pension Commissioners and Civil Service Commissioners.

The increases would total $360,000 per annum at the start and rise within five or six years to $750,000 annually. Under the new ratings H. A. McKeon, chief railway commissioner, would receive an increase from $12,500 to $15,000; J. T. C. Thompson, chairman of the Pension Board, and Dr. W. J. Roche, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, from $7000 to $9000.

It urges that provision be made to pay as high as $15,000 to certain deputy ministers with special technical qualifications. The main proposals of the report are aimed at assuring to all civil servants "a reasonable standard of living" and to those who excel the prospect of promotion to posts commensurate with that they might attain outside the service. In this way the commission hopes that it will be possible to attract the best type of recruit to the technical service and to assure loyal and efficient assistance to the heads of the departments.

The commission was appointed in April, 1929, and consists of E. W. Beatty, president of Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir George Garneau of Quebec, and Dr. Walter Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan.

NEW CHAPEL IS BEGUN AT DUKE UNIVERSITY

DURHAM, N. C.—Excavation has been started for construction of the new chapel for Duke University, which will cost approximately $2,000,000.

With its 210-foot Gothic tower visible for many miles, it will be the dominating building of the new university group. Other units of the building program are in final stages of construction, and will be occupied this year. Additional ones will be opened shortly after, as the needs of the university arise.

MANY RETIRED RAILROADERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—There were 9677 retired employees on its pension roll on Jan. 1, 1930, the Pennsylvania Railroad has announced.

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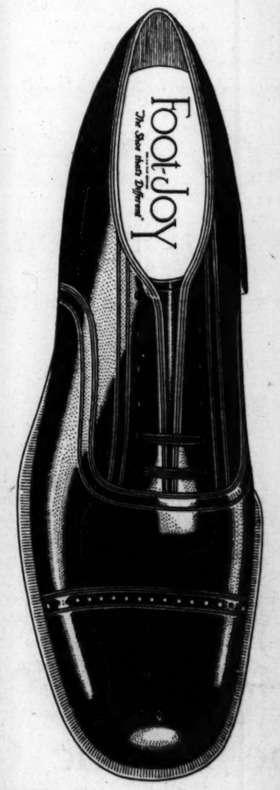

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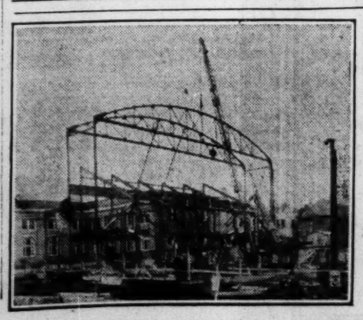

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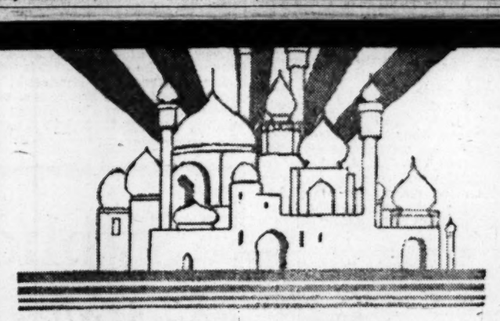

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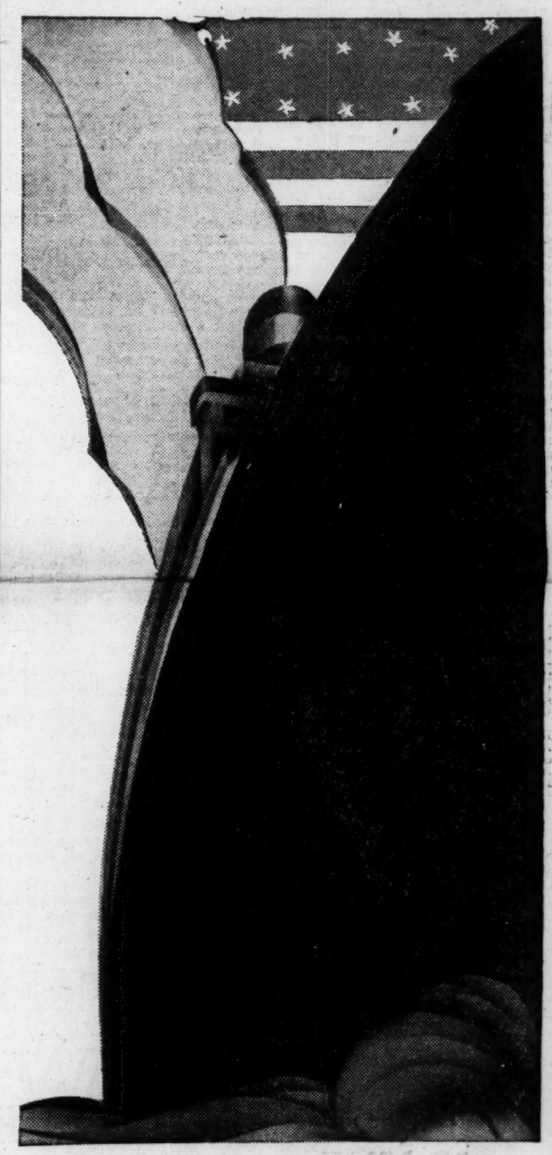

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Y SIDE SOON TO GET HEARING IN COMMITTEE

Wets Continue to Express Fault With Amendment and Volstead Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—A university president, a psychopathic physician and a member of the authors and artists committee of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, joined Feb. 26 in placing before Congress a discouraging picture of conditions under prohibition.

Two of them, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University in New York City and long a prominent figure in the educational and political worlds, and Wallace Irwin, of the authors and artists committee, urged the outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dr. Francis J. Gerty, head of the Psycopathic Hospital in Cook County, Illinois, where Chicago is located, taking the stand before the committee, said there had been a material increase in alcoholic cases for both sexes since the dry statute was enacted.

The committee is considering bills and resolutions proposing repeal of the prohibition amendment or modification of the dry statute in one form or another. The session, Feb. 26, was the next to the last to be held for opponents of prohibition. Shortly, friends of the dry laws will have an opportunity to be heard.

Dr. Butler's statement asserted the Eighteenth Amendment had violated the Constitution, while Mr. Irwin's brief said its author had been unable to see any benefit under the prohibition law.

"That this iniquitous amendment be nullified is my earnest prayer," the Irwin statement said.

Later in the day the committee expected to reach among other witnesses, Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Republican National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, as well as Pierre S. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., chairman of the board of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and a leader in financial and industrial affairs.

OUTHFUL DRINKING FOUND ON DECLINE

That hip flasks are not so common among students today as alcohol drinking was in the pre-prohibition days, was the sentiment expressed at a joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. groups of the Boston University college of liberal arts.

The forum discussion was led by Miss Ruth Lockman, secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, who appealed to the students to maintain open minds on the subject, and to let a fair experiment of prohibition be continued until a real solution is reached.

GOW COMBINES THREE NIGHT POST OFFICES

Night forces of the Back Bay and the North Postal Stations were transferred last night to the South Postal Station, and the forces of the three stations combined, according to an order from Charles R. Gow, Postmaster. This was done in the interest of efficiency.

As in the past the Central Post Office will continue to be an all-night station for general service and in addition a truck will be placed in Dewey Square from 4:30 to 6 each evening as an outdoor station for the convenience of business houses, when stamped and ready for delivery parcel post and special delivery matter as well as regular mail will be received there.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

Ontario

Toronto (Third Church): Runneymede Theater, 2225 Bloor Street, West, 3:15 p. m., March 2.

UNITED STATES

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Fourth Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 3:30 p. m., March 2. Radiocast Station WJSV, 1460 kilocycles.

Florida

St. Augustine: Auditorium, State Arsenal, St. Frances and Marine Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

St. Cloud: G. A. R. Hall 3:30 p. m., March 2.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 3.

Tallahassee: Leon County High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.

Maine

Lewiston (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Empire Theater, 3 p. m., March 2.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., March 2. Radiocast Station WFBR, 1270 kilocycles.

Massachusetts

Cambridge (Society of Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Room 5-330, Naval Architecture Building, 55 Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m., March 4.

Medford: Riverside Theater, Medford Square, 3:30 p. m., March 2.

Quincy: Senior High School Hall, Coddington Street, near City Square, 8 p. m., March 3.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, 8:30 p. m., March 4.

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, North Broad Street, opposite Waverly Place, 8:30 p. m., March 3.

Jersey City: Bergen Lyceum, 651 Bergen Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

Montclair: Hillside School Auditorium, Orange Road and Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p .m., March 6.

Trenton: Contemporary Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Berkeley Institute, 181 Lincoln Place, 8 p. m., March 7.

Lake Grove (auspices First Church, Bay Shore): Gymnasium of Winnwood School, 3:30 p. m., March 2.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 6.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Fort Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., March 3.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., March 8.

New York (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 139 Dyckman Street, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

North Carolina

Southern Pines: Church Edifice, New Hampshire Avenue, near Ashe Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, Walnut, west of Fortieth Street, 8 p. m., March 7.

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Nixon Theater, Fifty-second Street, below Market, 3:30 p. m., March 2.

Rhode Island

Newport: 8 p. m., March 3.

South Carolina

Charleston: Academy of Music, King and Market Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

What's Right With America? Vitality Reflected in Literature and the Arts

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

can books I am entitled to affirm that I detect something new, something great, as yet imperfectly shaped, but giving promise of an important epoch. I am thinking in particular of one author. He brings vision to his work. He approaches his subjects with an almost childlike directness.

There is in him a complete absence of sophistication. He is not as the French say "faisande." He has power. He has something to say that seems hitherto to have been left unsaid. He is a portent. And yet I confess that I am shocked by his uncouthness.

It may be urged that it does not matter whether I am shocked or not; but I think it does. I am taking myself as the representative of a vast cultured reading public. With all his strength, this author falls in his effects, or at least weakens his effects, because he constantly jars our sensibilities. We are too aware of his want of metier. Traditions are not to be lightly discarded. Syntax and the pat word have still their uses. Naivety and irresponsibility bring freshness but they do not bring artistry.

On Path of Transition

It seems to me, therefore, that American literature is in a transitional stage. It has broken away from the old, but it has not yet achieved the new. I am speaking of course of the truly significant American literature. There is naturally a bulk of more conventional literature on an exceedingly high level which is neither better nor worse than European literature; but that, for the moment, I do not consider. What is idiosyncratically American has not yet in my view quite found itself. But it is seeking itself, and it will undoubtedly find itself.

Of American music I am less competent to express an opinion, for I have had few opportunities of becoming acquainted with it. But it is certain that fine opera houses and concert halls have been built, or are being built, in every city. I am disposed to agree with an American friend of mine, who is a comprehending and conscious artist, that in painting there is something veritably stirring, and that American art is no longer content to copy either the outmoded pretty-pretty art of Europe, or the shallow revolutionary art of Paris. Perhaps architecture is the most national American art; and it is one that is laden with tremendous possibilities.

I have seen American sculpture that has impressed me immensely—from Saint-Gaudens to Jo Davidson. There are some ultra-modern cubistic designs in various polished materials that seem to point to the discovery of new æsthetic values.

Prosperity Produces Patrons

It has been remarked to me that the finest artistic work in France, in Spain, in England, in Holland, and in Italy, was always done when those countries were at the height of their material prosperity. This undoubted fact is, from the American viewpoint, extraordinarily encouraging.

Prosperity produces rich leisured classes from which come patrons; it also produces a sense of power which is favorable to artistic growth; and the very reactions of the artistically inclined from material prosperity are stimulating.

There have been three stages in American life. There was first the pioneering stage, which scarcely permitted the cultivation of the arts. There was second, the period of immense realizations, which was positively inimical to the development of the arts. There is, third, an era of civilization, of ease, of maturity, in which the search for knowledge, the hunger for art, the thirst for culture, are being demonstrated in a thousand ways.

American workers in all the arts are still disposed to be critical rather than creative. They are critical of themselves and of their compatriots; critical of their tastes, of their ideals, of their civilization. But they are beginning to be creative in the profoundest manner—that is to say, they are forgetting to criticize, and they are taking the materials of their civilization which present themselves, and molding them into works of art.

Flood of "Serious" Books

The evidence that there is a renaissance in America is abundant. What the big public reads is not conclusive, but it is indicative. Publishers inform me that never were so many "serious" books sold as today. A book about philosophy will run into hundreds of thousands. Biographies of outstanding men are intently perused. Natural science is a favorite subject of the city clerk. Nor are economics, usually regarded as dismal and abstruse, barred.

Nothing that pertains to knowledge and culture is looked upon as too difficult for the masses. Doubtless there is a "popularizing" process, but it does not destroy the virtue of the demand or of the supply. Nor are the discriminatory faculties missing. I have glanced at a number of more imaginative works—autobiographical and fictional—which have attained the rank of best-sellers, and I have found that on the whole they deserve their success.

It is the mode to rail at Puritanism, and one cannot praise Puritanism in all its aspects; but the iconoclasts would do well to remember that, quite apart from the overwhelming part played by the Puritanic sense of duty, of stern purpose, of rigid morality, in the making of America, it was Puritanism and the writers of the Puritan school that preserved the love of culture through the rough days of pioneering, and through the expansive days of national development.

Historical Perspective Needed

The trouble with idol-breakers is that they seldom possess historical perspective. There are things which we have today outgrown, narrownesses and provincialisms which are as ludicrous as a boy's suit on a young man; but they are not to be despised or mocked at—nor are they by any really cultured person.

Life moves on. It is futile to try to revive the past; it is foolish to endeavor to live in the past. We have our life of today, and it seems to me impossible to deny that it is richer, more harmonious, more sensitive than it was.

There is an appreciation of beauty shown in our buildings, in our homes, in our dresses. Ugliness has become abhorrent to us. Take city planning, to which few people gave any thought not many years ago. Now city planning receives the closest attention. Wherever a new town is built pains are taken to preserve space for parks and gardens and public squares.

In the older cities, constructions which are dictated by necessity, are embellished by good taste. It is so in New York where the overhead roads are not eyesores but have their appropriate beauty. It is certainly so in Chicago—about which I shall have more to say—where one of the handsomest thoroughfares in the world has been made at enormous expense and with incredible labor. Civic pride is itself the forerunner, if not the proof, of culture.

New England Cited as 'Adaptable' Area

"New England is one of the most adaptable sections of the country," R. J. McFall, statistician of distribution of the United States Department of Commerce, told the Dorchester Board of Trade last night.

"New England economic life is not going back," he declared. "It is merely changing to meet the changes in business and industrial conditions. When New England lost its clipper and whaling ships it turned to other industries. Whatever of these it has lost in later days have been substituted by equally profitable industries."

Mr. McFall described the work the Department of Commerce is doing in the form of a census of distribution and said that a similar study of the local problem is of vital importance to the rehabilitation of industry.

He asked for the co-operation of merchants and business men in obtaining an accurate census of distributing costs in order that all waste cost may be eliminated and national and local business and industry be benefited.

Outlook Is Believed Bright for Business

CHICAGO (AP)—Seven billion dollars for public works and construction by utilities and industries will have a "tremendous effect on all business activity," in the opinion of Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the public construction division of the Department of Commerce.

Addressing several hundred construction men and engineers Feb. 25, Dr. Gries said that public utilities planned to spend $3,250,000,000 in 1930, while the "reports of governors of states show total expenditures for public works in 1930 in excess of $3,000,000,000.

"The Federal Government program will amount to some $275,000,000, not including $80,000,000 or more for highway aid," Dr. Gries said, "while especially large capital investments were also reported as contemplated by the iron and steel and several other larger industries."

Part of Sanbornton Annexed by Tilton

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The House of Representatives on Feb. 25 passed bills extending the powers of the village precinct of Hanover, extending the charter of the Marlboro Water Works Company for five years from Jan. 1, disannexing a part of the town of Sanbornton and attaching it to Tilton, legalizing the special election of a representative from Amherst.

The State Senate passed a bill stripping the State Tax Commission of its authority in reassessment, and the measure was sent into the House.

The Rules Committee filed a bill on behalf of the Springfield Exposition Building Committee which would permit the commission to insure the structure. The state policy does not permit insurance on state buildings.

ORTIZ RUBIO RADIOCASTS

MEXICO CITY, (AP)—In a brief speech over the radio Feb. 25, President Oritz Rubio promised his countrymen honest and just government, and said he would try to serve faithfully and honestly for the betterment of Mexico. It was his first public utterance since he was wounded on inauguration day, Feb. 5.

New Hampshire High School Boys Study Boston Marketing Methods

Twenty-two of them had never seen Boston and seven never had ridden on a railroad train—and this tells briefly something of the thrill that a party of 111 New Hampshire high school boys got when they arrived at the North Station Tuesday for a study of the methods of wholesale and retail marketing in order that they may more intelligently approach the problem of preparing their produce for market when they finish school and start to manage their own farms.

The capers of the auctioneer at the Boston & Main Fruit Terminal were more readily intelligible to the boys used to country and farm auctions than to some of their city guides, but the complicated machinery at the H. P. Hood milk establishment was a source of wonder and astonishment. The process whereby 40,000 pounds of milk are pasteurized and bottled every hour without even being visible to the eye, let alone touched by the hand, was a revelation to boys whose acquaintance with milk has so far been limited to the part a cow plays in its history.

At the Boston & Maine potato yards a government inspector explained to the boys the methods of classification of that important article of diet and emphasized to them the necessity of grading their crop uniformly. In a sample bushel he found too many bruises and dry rot spots and rejected it from the first classification.

Although each boy had been given a free bottle of milk at the Hood establishment they eagerly consumed a heavy lunch at the B. & M. central office building and then set out to study the retail phases of marketing, principally at Faneuil Hall Market.

Deerfield's History Recalled at Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEERFIELD, Mass.—Three centuries of life in Deerfield were recalled by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association at its sixtieth annual meeting, and observance of the Massachusetts tercentenary. Reports revealed that representatives of 41 states and many foreign countries had visited the association's exhibits during 1929.

A unique map, locating the historic trees of Deerfield, was used by Mrs. George Sheldon to illustrate her paper on the town's shade trees. Some 575 trees have been recorded, among them the Hitchcock Elm, 300 years old, in whose branches Edward Hitchcock, once president of Amherst College, built a seat from which he made practical studies in astronomy.

Other trees of note include the Pocumtuck buttonball, a sycamore between 300 and 400 years old; the Asa Stebbins elm, with a spread of 180 feet 8 inches, said to be the largest street elm in the State, and the elm on the Col. Joseph Stebbins homestead lawn which is 112 feet high, though but 125 years old.

J. M. Arms Sheldon was re-elected president of the association.

$100,000 TO DARTMOUTH

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Dartmouth College will receive a bequest of $100,000 from the $2,500,000 estate of the late Richard Crawford Campbell, Denver investment firm head. The will was filed for probate here today.

COMMUNITY MILL LEASED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUNTINGTON, Mass.—Completion of a project in community mill ownership was achieved when the woolen mill in this town, long idle, was leased to Green River Wool Mills, Inc., of New York by the Huntington Mills, Inc., an organization of townspeople which purchased the plant last fall. The new concern will take immediate steps to operate the plant, which is the town's major industry and in the past employed the greater number of residents.

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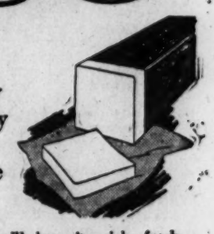
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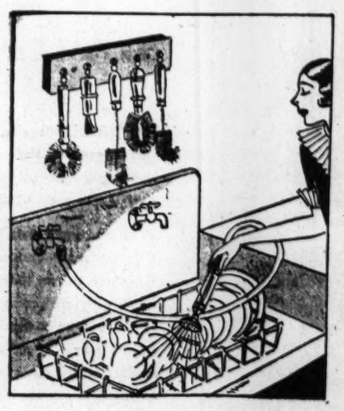
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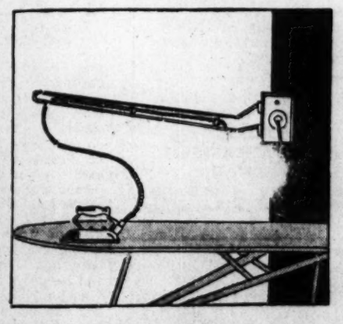
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COMMUNISTS SEEK TO STIR UP GERMAN WORKER

Preparations Being Made for 'International Unemployment Day'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — German Communists are making strenuous efforts to stir up German workmen in preparation for the coming "International Unemployment Day," March 6, which they have styled the "Day of Storm for Bread and Power." They are now concentrating their endeavors on winning the women and youth and the unemployed to their purposes.

The lack of enthusiasm and energy on the part of some Communist "cells" in factories was severely criticized at a Red meeting. Factory "cells" were ordered to explain to the workmen in a more popular way the necessity of fighting for a "Soviet Germany."

The term "street cells" was often heard in the meeting. Undoubtedly the Reds are becoming considerably more active in the streets, continually forming demonstrations and resisting the police.

Practically at the same time the delegates' conference took place, George Cleinow, a councilor and an expert on eastern questions, was lecturing on Soviet Russian conditions at the political class in Berlin University. He vigorously denied that Soviet Russia was a state justifying hopes, or with a future. The undeniable achievements in the line of electrifying and industrializing that country, he declared, were made on the backs of the workmen, in fact on the backs of the entire population.

The workmen's lot in Soviet Russia was anything but enviable. He had come to the conclusion that Russia today was a nation in a stage of internal decomposition.

SOUTHERN N. E. CHARTER EXTENSION IS SOUGHT

Extension of the charter of the Southern New England Railways Incorporated, for an additional period of two years was urged today before the Joint Committee on Railroads by officials of the Chamber of Commerce of Providence, R. I.

The railroad is an uncompleted project running through the upper Blackstone Valley to Palmer, connecting Providence with the western trunkline running into Massachusetts. Although no work has been done on it for several years, proponents of the bill to extend the charter guarantee expenditures of $50,000 for keeping the bridges over the partially completed roadbed in repair provided the bill is passed.

LUFKIN INDUCTION SET FOR MARCH 1

Willfred W. Lufkin, recently reappointed Collector of Customs for the Massachusetts District, by President Hoover, and confirmed by the United States Senate, will receive the oath of office for the third time in the collector's suite in the Custom House, Boston, on March 1, from Elisha H. Brewster, Judge of the United States District Court.

Immediately after Mr. Lufkin's induction into office, he will administer the oath to two of his associate administrative officials at the Port of Boston, Herman Hormel, Surveyor of the Port and a resident of Boston, and Dwight Hall, Comptroller of Customs for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, with headquarters at Boston. Mr. Hall is a resident of Dover, N. H.

Bell Boys Rewarded for Obeying Dry Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Stuart Adams, bell captain, and John Lawson, a bell boy at the Prince George Hotel here, have received gold badges and cash gifts from the hotel management in recognition of their refusal to get liquor for a person stopping at the hotel. In conferring the badges, Alburn M. Gutterson, managing director of the Prince George, told the boys to remember that "a good name and a good reputation are far more precious than anything I could present to you."

Mr. Gutterson said that when the management informed the guest that employees could not be a party to violation of the prohibition law, he was not lost as a patron, but became a better friend of the hotel than before, because his respect had been gained.

Since the incident, the management has placed signs in the elevators bearing the following notice:

"We try in every way to make this hotel a real home. Please do not ask our employees to break the prohibition law. It means instant dismissal for them and serious trouble for us if they accept. Your co-operation will be appreciated."

RUTH OWEN REVEALS CONGRESS' 'OTHER SIDE'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The "other side" of Congress has just been revealed here by Ruth Bryan Owen (D.), Representative from Florida, in an address before the League for Political Education at Town Hall, when she voiced regret "that Congress is so often in the humorous columns of the newspapers."

Mrs. Owen said that a "casual meeting in progress" is all the public in the gallery sees of the work done in Congress, while the "long hours in the offices, the hours spent in doing the errands of the constituency in the various communities, and what it means to watch over a legislative measure from the time it is introduced until it becomes law," are unrealized. "If people knew just the quality of the representatives they had in Congress," she continued, "they would not only feel safer about their representation, but they would be prouder to be citizens of the Republic. I am sorry that what gets into the headlines is some casual remark, some epithet, some piece of irrelevant dialogue. That is all you hear of the work of 400 Congressmen."

FIRE CHIEFS TO MEET

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—The 1930 convention of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association will be held here June 24-27, it was decided, following an all-day conference of representatives of the association with a local committee, headed by Mayor Arthur W. Perkins. George F. Cobb of Boston, John W. O'Hearn of Watertown, Mass., and Daniel Tierney of Arlington, Mass., comprised the visiting committee.

Boy and Girl Winners of Scholarship Prize

Both Photos Herbert

Johanna Farley and Stanley Ostish were made happy by being adjudged winners in New York of the Rebecca Ellsberg Memorial Prize for scholarship and character, the highest honor that can come to a pupil of the New York public schools.

New Traffic Lights Will Go on May 15

May 15 has been set, tentatively, for the flashing on of Boston's automatic traffic light system known as Unit No. 1, according to a statement issued at the Traffic Commissioner's office. The later date was necessitated because of delays in delivery of materials.

Unit No. 1 is the first step in a program of traffic light installations. Synchronization of the lights along Washington Street with those along Tremont Street has been found difficult, due to the many intersections. It is thought that traffic on Washington Street will be speeded up considerably, but traffic running north on Trement Street will not be measurably affected.

The traffic commission anticipates considerable experimentation before the system is working as smoothly as is desired. South-bound traffic on Tremont Street will be greatly accelerated, it is believed. Because of possible further delays in shipments of material, traffic authorities could not say definitely that the system would be inaugurated May 15.

PROPOSED TAX PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Members of the Governor's special tax commission found that their proposed changes in the present tax system do not meet with the full approval of local banking and industrial leaders.

Opposition developed especially against the proposal to shift taxation on corporations from the corporate body itself to the stockholders. It was argued that thousands of widows and wards have invested their savings in these corporations on the understanding that they are nontaxable. Joseph E. Perry, chairman of the commission, explained that the tax on corporate stocks would to a certain extent replace present excessive taxation on real estate in which widows and wards had even greater holdings. As a result, he said, they would be benefited rather than harmed by the change.

Vegetable Growers to Test New Species

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New vegetables will be tested this spring by 60 Connecticut vegetable growers who will co-operate with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station here, according to an announcement made by the station. Seeds of plants with which Dr. Donald F. Jones, W. R. Singleton and H. R. Murray have experimented for several years will be planted all over the state where vegetables are grown.

The straight-necked squash that appeared last summer, the early yellow Spanish gold sweet corn, one parent of which came from the Pyrenees Mountains, the particularly bountiful spinach and the unusually productive peppers will be grown from Greenwich to Stonington, and from Salisbury to Thompson. Most of the trial plantings will be in Fairfield, New Haven, New London and Hartford points, where the majority of the state's market gardens are located.

Six acres will be planted for experiments with sweet corn this spring at Mount Carmel. Half of that land is a field which has been in alfalfa the last four years. Last summer Dr. Jones grew 400 crosses of inbred strains of Whipple's yellow sweet corn, and this season some final selections will be made.

Also plots will be laid out in studies of beets, tomatoes, carrots, lima beans, cucumbers, spinach, peppers, squash and asparagus.

$5,000,000 LOANED TO N. E. FARMERS

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A group of 30 secretaries and officers of the Vermont National Farm Loan Association conferred here Feb. 25 with officers of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., which co-operates with the farm loan associations.

About 15 per cent of outstanding mortgages of the district including Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, have been placed in this State. These amount to about $5,000,000 loaned at the rate of 5.4 per cent.

INTERCOAST SHIPMENTS GAIN

Growth of water-borne commerce between the two seaboards of the United States, via the Panama Canal, is shown in the thirty-first annual report of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, according to officials of the Boston office. During 1929, the company's vessels handled more than 25,000,000 packages of cargo, totaling more than 1,267,000 tons; steamed 1,477,236 miles; used the Panama Canal 220 times and paid canal tolls of $1,120,693.65.

NEW REGIONAL BRANCH BANK SYSTEM URGED

Modified Form Suggested as Remedy for High Rate of Failures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A detailed analysis of the structure of the American banking system was presented by J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, in behalf of the Treasury Department to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in which a formal plea was entered for establishment of a new system of regional branch banking, to embrace the entire Nation.

Charging that the continued and recurrent failure of approximately one-sixth of the country's banks since 1921 presents a problem of the first magnitude, Mr. Pole declared economic conditions demand a sweeping change in American banking policy. Inability to diversify risks and business by the small town or city bank has put it at a disadvantage, he said, which has resulted in the failure of 5640 banks in the past nine years. The remaining banks of the country number 24,912. Mr. Pole said with a continuous development of big city banks at the expense of the small town unit banks.

Mr. Pole's statement was the first formal move in a campaign initiated by President Hoover in his first annual message to Congress, when he urged a commission to inquire into group and chain banking. Apparently indorsed by the higher Treasury officials, and perhaps by the President, Mr. Pole submitted a plea for a modified form of branch banking, in order to safeguard investors. Under his proposal banks would be permitted to establish branches within carefully defined regions which he said might embrace the metropolitan trade areas of individual cities, or be extended to larger spheres.

Mr. Pole said his plea was based on the necessity of the situation disclosed by the picture of bank failures in the past nine years which, he said, had reached "astounding proportions."

"It is estimated," he said, "that 7,264,957 depositors have contributed to the great total of more than $1,700,000,000 of deposits in failed banks during the past nine years and that no less than 114,000 shareholders have suffered losses through such suspensions."

The situation, he said, applies almost entirely to the rural areas. In some communities every bank has failed, wiping out the earnings of lifetimes and irreparably damaging local credit.

After surveying various proposed remedies for strengthening local banks by bringing in outside capital, Mr. Pole concluded that branch banking is the best remedy, although it is now outlawed, except in certain circumstances, for national banks under the present banking law. He urged changes in the law to permit metropolitan banks in the great commercial centers "to open offices in the rural economically tributary communities." It would naturally follow from such a step, he said, "that in time these small country banks would to a very large extent become branches or offices of such city banks." Branch banking under this decentralized system would give outlying rural communities and smaller cities strong metropolitan banking service.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Robin Hood" is in the second and last week of its revival at the Majestic. Succeeding it next Monday, for two weeks, will be Lehar's "The Merry Widow," with Donald Brian, himself, in person, for the Prince.

Other continuing plays are that revival from a less remote day "The Ghost Train," in its second week at the Copley, and "The New Moon," at the Shubert.

Two Shakespearean companies arrive in Boston in March. Fritz Leiber brings his Chicago company here for two weeks, beginning March 10. The Stratford Players from England follow, March 24.

George M. Cohan's "Gambling" opens at the Tremont, March 10.

Harry Lauder will come to the Colonial in March.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will lecture on "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting" on the afternoon of March 8, in Jordan Hall.

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman and their company will present a program of dances at the Boston Opera House on the evening of March 7.

7300 ATTEND MUSEUM

A record attendance was established at the Children's Museum of Boston at Jamaica Plain last week when more than 7300 children and adults visited the institution. An average of over 1000 children a day attended the morning nature talks, patriotic motion pictures in the afternoon, played the museum games, or browsed about among the exhibits of natural history.

Canadian Senate Rivals the House in Interest When Woman Speaks

First Address by Mrs. Wilson Harks Back to Days When Deborah Judged Israel—Senate Galleries Filled for Auspicious Occasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—For a few minutes on Feb. 25 the Upper House enjoyed the rare distinction of overshadowing the Lower House in the matter of popular interest.

It was the occasion when the Dominion's first woman senator, Cairine Mackay Wilson, rose for the first time to address in French, the honorable members. She was dressed in a brown jersey suit with pleated skirt and spoke as modestly as her garb.

After thanking the Government for the honor conferred upon her as "the representative of the women of Canada" and her fellow-members for the cordiality of their reception, she gave full credit for her appointment "to the bravery of the five pioneer women from the Province of Alberta, who took the plea for the admission of women to the Senate to the highest court, His Majesty's Privy Council."

She enumerated the five as Judge Emily F. Murphy, Mesdames Nellie F. McClung, Louise C. McKinney, Henrietta Muir Edwards and Irene Parlby.

She reminded those who would criticize women entering public life that 4000 years ago Deborah judged Israel, and although women had made great strides since then, "not one of us aspires to such a position."

Having divided her time between Ontario and Quebec, she thought that perhaps she might have a better understanding of the two provinces than those who had lived in only one. "While women's work," she continued, "is essential to civilization, it does not give much opportunity for the study of political development, but with the vote our own responsibilities increased. It is now our duty to familiarize ourselves with public questions and to use the vote to the best of our ability."

The two Senate galleries, usually thinly occupied, were filled with spectators, and men and women of the press.

ENGINEERS TO TALK ON HOOVER'S METHOD

Hoover's engineering method of dealing with current economic problems will be discussed at a meeting to be held on Feb. 27 under auspices of the Boston chapters of the Society of Industrial Engineers, the National Association of Cost Accountants, and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Ray M. Hudson, secretary of the industrial committee of the New England Council, and Col. Sanford E. Thompson, industrial engineer, will be among the speakers. Col. Frederick H. Payne will preside.

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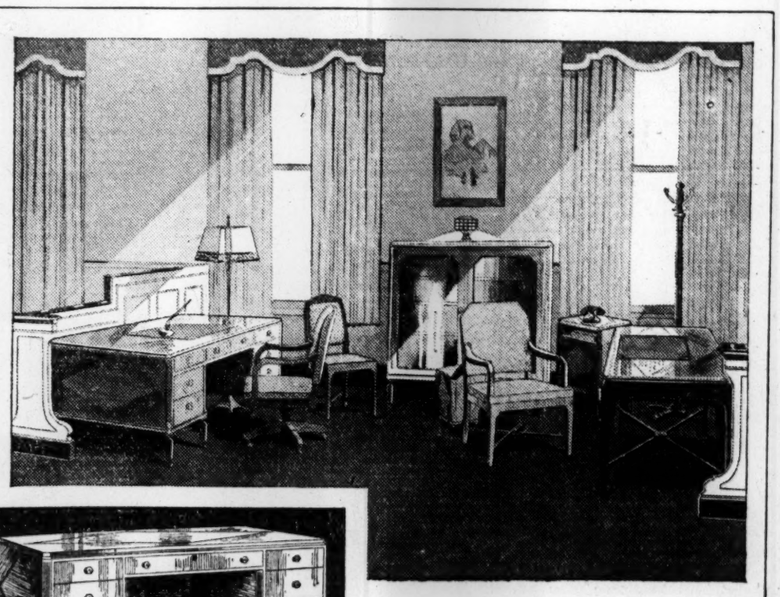

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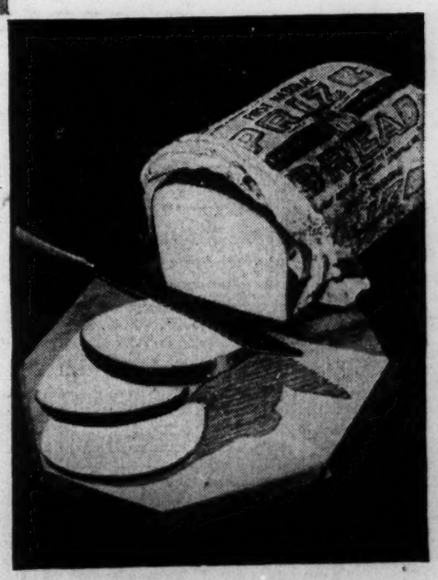

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UNITED STATES WEALTH GAINS 37 PER CENT

Total of $360,100,000,000 Reached Through Growth in 16 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The national wealth of the United States increased 37 per cent during the 16-year period, 1912 to 1928, according to an estimate by the National Industrial Conference Board. The estimate was based in terms of dollars of equal purchasing power so as to eliminate differences in price levels of the pre-war and post-war periods for the purpose of comparison.

In 1928 the national wealth of the country amounted to $360,100,000,000, the board's announcement said, as compared with the most recent census estimate of $320,800,000,000 for 1922, and that of $186,300,000,000 for 1912.

"The term 'national wealth' as applied in this estimate," the board declared, "represents tangible, physical assets only, excludes credits and currency, but specifically includes land and structure and other improvements.

"Approximately three-fourths of the total wealth of the Nation is in the nature of fixed assets, devoted to use as dwellings or to industrial and transportation enterprises. Real property in the form of land and improvements, exclusive of railroads and public utilities, constitutes more than half, or $198,100,000,000, in value, of which about $23,000,000,000 worth is tax-exempt."

The national wealth per capita in the United States in 1928 was $3000, as compared with $2919 in 1922, the report shows. The highest average wealth in 1928 prevailed in Nevada, which showed $7338 per capita; South Dakota came second, with $4831; Wyoming third, with $4696; Iowa fourth, with $4675, and Montana fifth, with $4640. The per capita wealth of New York was $3513; New Jersey $3537; Massachusetts, $3486; California, $3725; Illinois, $3282; Connecticut, $3690, and the District of Columbia, $3359.

"Railroads, public utilities, shipping and canals," the bulletin continues, "represent $39,500,000,000 of physical property. Of this total value, land represents only $4,900,000,000, or 12 per cent; improvements $22,100,000,000, or 56 per cent, and equipment $12,500,000,000, or 32 per cent.

"The total value of the equipment on farms, including live stock, and of factories is placed at $27,200,000,000, land and buildings belonging to them being included under the general national asset of land and improvements. Automobiles are classed with gold and silver bullion and coin as 'miscellaneous.' The total value represented by our entire stock of gold and silver bullion and coin plus all the Nation's automobiles, combined, make up a total of $9,900,000,000, or about 3 per cent of the total national wealth."

NEW YORK GARMENT WORKERS MAKE PEACE

NEW YORK (AP)—The last rift in the garment trade, an aftermath of the recent strike of more than 20,000 workers, was closed Feb. 25 with the formal ratification by 500 members of the Association of Dress Manufacturers of an agreement between their organization and the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers.

In the agreement the jobbers, who are members of the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, bind themselves to give their work to the contractors who are members of the organization of dress manufacturers. Also, the contractors agree to abide by the terms of a standard order blank and not give better terms to independent jobbers than to organization members.

WHITE HEADS PAINT DEALERS

NEW YORK (AP)—Ralph A. White of Cincinnati, was elected, Feb. 25, president of the National Association of Paint Distributors at a session of the three-day convention at the Commodore Hotel.

Many a Career Twixt Brass Button and Push Button Jobs on Railway

Nathan W. Hawkes, Risen From Office Boy to Vice-President of Boston & Maine Railroad, Gives Useful Pointers on Opportunities on the Iron Trail

"Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles, of which this is the seventeenth. These articles, each one of which is concerned with a different vocation, are appearing on Wednesdays.

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

MOST young men, when they were very young, have wanted to be conductors with brass buttons on their coats.

But growing just a bit older, they have concluded that it would be better after all to be a railroad president with push buttons on one's desk.

And then comes the discovery that between brass buttons and push buttons there are hundreds of transportation jobs that are well worth the doing—jobs that offer excellent careers for those best fitted to fill them.

Of course, this still leaves the problem of how to become the president of a railroad or steamship line. There are many answers. Sometimes the way is to walk from college into the railway shops, as did W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Or, as in the case of Robert Dollar, it may be the thing to go into the timber business, buy ships to transport the lumber, and thus build up a fleet on which the sun is reputed never to set. At other times the door to the executive office opens through the legal department, as it did with E. G. Buckland, head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Or one may start as an office boy and work up rapidly, as did Nathan W. Hawkes, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad. For 30 years ago Mr. Hawkes was doing whatever it was that office boys did around the old Grand Trunk Railroad offices in Boston. He rose through a number of successive positions to become traffic manager in New England for the Canadian National and Central Vermont Railways. More than two years ago he was placed in charge of traffic of the Boston & Maine.

Hopeful Aspirants

Mr. Hawkes's opinion upon the requirements for a transportation executive is of value for two reasons. His own experience has shown the qualities needed for such a post. In addition, he has the task of hiring young men who seek opportunities on the trail of the iron horse.

Occasionally these young men walk into Mr. Hawkes's office, as they do into offices of rail and steamship executives all over the country, and announce that they want to get into the "game." The executive, if he is a wise one—and he usually is or he would not be an executive—asks:

"Why did you pick this business?"

"Because," many a hopeful aspirant answers, "I want to travel."

And the executive, having learned much in the school of experience, will not smile and tell the young man that he has given the wrong answer, but will proceed to show him what the railroad or steamship company really has come to be—a huge manufacturing concern whose product is transportation—a product to be made and marketed according to all the rules that govern a more tangible commodity which is packed in paper cartons with colored labels.

Keeping on the Jump

It is true that there are some jobs which will keep a man on the jump from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore. There are others that will send him booming along the latitudes from Los Angeles to Liverpool. But the opportunities of these positions are few in comparison to the wide range of less romantic appearing, but equally promising positions.

"One of the greatest advantages for the young man who seeks a career in the railroad field is a university education," Mr. Hawkes said. "At the outset it must be understood that this does not bar the intelligent and ambitious young man whose academic training is more limited. But the higher standards and the greater demands which the transportation business is making today, place a premium upon collegiate training.

"The transportation business divides itself into two general classifications. There are those positions, the training for which fits one not only for railroad work, but for similar activities in other lines of endeavor. Accounting, legal work and engineering fall in this classification. A lawyer may specialize in transportation law just as an engineer may specialize in problems of railroad construction, but the requirements are essentially the same as for any specialized field within these professions.

"The other classification of the transportation business concerns those positions which fit a man specifically for the one type of work and the training for which is not applicable to other commercial or industrial pursuits. Operation and traffic come in this classification.

Nimble Mentality Needed

"Apprenticeships form the most usual approach to the operating end of the railroad business, in which there exists a very definite relation between a job, its pay and the job above it. An engineering or technical training is a most valuable background for this class of work. And it is true that the history of transportation contains the names of many who have risen to high positions by this route.

"For the wide opportunities in the traffic field the so-called general or liberal college training is, I believe, unquestionably the best. There is no training school for this work except that of experience. The value of college lies in its development of a nimble mentality and its provision of a wide background, all of which is grist to the traffic man's mill."

Mr. Hawkes' experience with young men whom he is training for railroad careers is indicative of the steps which the most progressive companies are following to train men for this specialized work. University graduates, some of them with exceptional records, are put to work at the bottom of the ladder. To being with, their pay may be quite small, but it increases as they demonstrate their ability to climb.

One of these young men may spend some months learning the basis of technical operation of the road. Then he may be transferred to the bureau which handles complaints, where he learns much of railroading and more about people. He then may spend some time in the division bureau, which has the complicated task of apportioning revenue between roads participating in joint hauls. And then he may go to the rate-making division to become firmly grounded in one of the most technical and complicated tasks of railroading.

Potatoes, for Instance

For the man who makes rates must know war more than mileages and figures. He must understand the practical aspects of economics and marketing. For it is obvious that the rate on Aroostook potatoes to Chicago must also take into consideration the rates to the same point on Idaho potatoes. For if the Maine rates do not permit the Aroostook farmer to compete in the widest market, there soon would be no potato revenues for the railroads carrying the Maine products.

This brings up the matter of geography. Anyone in the transportation business must know his world. If he is a railroad man; the map of his own line with all its minutest details, must be as familiar to him as the friendly face of his own watch. Not only this but the entire geography of the country must be understood from its economic importance. If he casts his lot with a steamship company the same type of knowledge is necessary of steamship lanes. It may be possible to hold a position without such knowledge, but the attainment of responsible posts is seldom acquired without this larger vision.

PATCHWORK TYPE OF SCHOOL WORK STIRS TEACHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

conferences with individual teachers and with groups of teachers and principals.

Data as to the value of supervision assembled by the committee was distinctly favorable, said L. J. Brueckner of Minneapolis, Minn., one of its members, discussing the yearbook before a sectional meeting. "On the whole teachers welcome helpful supervision," he said, "although the evidence shows that they do not approve of some of the practices."

Arthur Gould of Los Angeles, speaking to a group of the superintendents, commended the development of the "head of department" method of department" method of supervision on the ground that such an official has a better knowledge of his subject than have general supervisors.

During this year a single great industry in the United States will spend 20 times as much on research as will the 133 largest city school systems put together, said A. J. Stoddard of Providence, R. I., in urging that more communities set up school research departments and that some one organization be set up to supplement the local research stations with work on problems common to all.

Other speeches upon the need for research and other problems connected with school curriculum were made by F. T. Vasey of Mason City, Ia.; Fred C. Ayer of the University of Texas, James R. Floyd of Plainfield, N. J.; Thomas H. Briggs of Columbia University, and Jesse H. Newlon of the Lincoln School, New York City.

"Pageant of Time"

An entire evening session was given over to an appeal for a wiser use of leisure time in which a cast of 2000 persons presented a "pageant of time" directed by Percy J. Burrill of Watertown, Mass.

The pageant was especially timely since the N. E. A. has called a commission of prominent men and women from all fields to study the use of leisure time. The story of the pageant showed the giving of the charge by aspiration to education and "education's" conquest over the enemy forces of time, machinery, and the herd impulse, the human being winning his way to achievement by his choice of physical, cultural and avocational opportunities for growth.

Norman R. Crozier, of Dallas, Tex., will be the new president of the department, without opposition, his nomination by Randall J. Condon of Cincinnati being seconded by William M. Davidson of Pittsburgh on behalf of Edwin C. Broome of Philadelphia, who had been frequently mentioned for the presidency. The retiring president, Frank Cody of Detroit, becomes first vice-president.

News of FREEMASONRY

PRAISEWORTHY as the ambition may be to assemble amid inspiring surroundings, the building of elaborate temples has brought financial embarrassment or inharmonious conditions to many lodges. Perhaps with a view to avoiding such results, William H. Carter, retiring Grand Master of Mississippi, included in his recommendations one for establishing an advisory board to confer with lodges contemplating the erection of temples. He also advised an increased foundation for Masonic relief, a yearly contribution to the George Washington Memorial and establishment of a board of five members to supervise investments in connection with the quarter million endowment. William T. Denman of McComb was elected Grand Master, Walter C. Grayson of Biloxi, Senior Grand Warden, and Dr. Joseph E. Green of Richton, Junior Grand Warden. This was the 112th annual communication.

* * *

The anniversary of George Washington was attended by an appropriate honoring of one who has devoted nearly half a century to developing Mount Vernon as a national shrine. Col. Harrison H. Dodge received the degree of Doctor of Laws at the mid-winter convocation of George Washington University from which he was graduated in 1871. His researches into letters, papers and all associations of the first President have enabled him to assemble historical collections of inestimable value to students and writers.

* * *

Another event of the anniversary season was the decision to erect at the National Masonic Memorial at Alexandria a separate tower to house the chimes provided by the generosity of Col. Louis A. Watres. Tests of the chimes on Washington's Birthday convinced Brother Watres, himself a musician, that the heavy stone walls of the memorial were muffling the volume so that tones could be heard for only short distances. He believes the separate tower will solve the acoustics problems. The chimes, costing approximately $30,000, will be operated electrically from a keyboard of 20 keys in the auditorium.

* * *

Also seasonably, the American Association of Engineers, from headquarters in Chicago, announces a plan for a memorial to Washington the engineer. They assert that research shows the planner of the national capital was the first President himself, rather than Major Charles L'Enfant who usually is credited with the design. William A. B. Douglas, chairman of the research committee, says Washington began his engineering work at the age of 16 and only laid it aside to assume command of the Continental Army in 1775. At the instance of the association, Bro. Fred A. Britten, Representative from Illinois, has asked Congress to appropriate $200,000 for a national engineering museum at Washington's survey headquarters, now known as 3049 M Street, Northwest, in the national capital.

* * *

Dedication at Balboa, Canal Zone, of the $120,000 Scottish Rite Temple, brought out the assertion that two thirds of the residents of the zone are Masons or Eastern Stars. There are said to be 88 brothers who have attained 33d degree. The Panama Republic has nine active lodges, six Spanish, two English and one Chinese. The new temple is of Egyptian design and contains accommodations for both Scottish Rite and Blue Lodge activities. Now the largest privately owned building at each end of the canal is a Masonic temple.

* * *

Recent dispatches from republics to the South tell of the hearty reception being accorded John H. Cowles, 33d degree, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction. At Caracas he was the guest, with J. F. Pascual of Porto Rico, of the Venezuelan Supreme Council. To these brethren he is bringing messages similar to his recent utterance at home: "Masonry, correctly interpreted, should need no extraneous features to fill the seats on lodge night. The degrees themselves are capable of arresting the full attention of the brethren, and these sublime lessons challenge man's deeper nature, attract his higher thought and send him from the lodge room a better man mentally and spiritually."

* * *

Helpful Masonic instruction is being provided by McMakin Lodge, No. 120, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. At the February meeting an informative lecture was presented by the Rev. Bro. R. R. Fillbrandt, of Cincinnati, on "The Lion of the Tribe of Judah." The interpretation was both Masonic and Christian. This was supplemented by five minute talks by brethren. The study course is in the hands of Wilbur C. Recher, Past Master, who assigns topics in advance giving the brethren opportunity to prepare instruction, benefiting each other and especially those who do the investigating. The officers find this program is awakening new interest in the membership.

* * *

Another progressive step is taken by the three lodges of Cedar Rapids, Ia. Among activities promoted by the Inter-Relations Committee composed of three members from each lodge is a monthly magazine, to be known as the Masonic News. The articles will be devoted to matters of particular local interest to the craft, as well as general Masonic information.

* * *

Judge Louis H. Fead, Past Grand Master of Masons in Michigan, has prepared a remarkably clear exposition of Masonic law for the service commission of his Grand Lodge. While written especially for the guidance of that jurisdiction, it is largely applicable to the craft in general. After explaining the qualifications for Masonry, he discusses the use of the ballot in a manner that should impress every Mason with the seriousness of his responsibilities, not only as a member of the fraternity but as a citizen as well.

NEW YORK CONTRACTOR PLANS WORK IN EUROPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Carrying a portfolio of plans and specifications for European building projects, Paul J. Moranti, New York subway builder and contractor, has just started for Havre on board the Paris, of the French Line.

Mr. Moranti is taking with him plans for developing the hydroelectric resources of Spain through the erection of new power plants, plans and specifications for the construction of a subway system in Rome and would connect Africa and Gibraltar under the Straits. He is at present building one of the most difficult pieces of subway construction in New York—the Nassau Street loop—which has presented obstacle after obstacle because of the water and quicksands encountered in the subsoil of the financial district. He announced that the loop will be completed late this fall, a year ahead of schedule.

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POWER INQUIRY TAKES UP VITAL COST PROBLEM

Up to $100,000,000 Involved in Question of Figuring Capitalization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Whatever the outcome of the issue over the accounting system of the Federal Power Commission, between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 of power corporation capitalization are immediately involved, and hundreds of millions in the future will have to be accounted for.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is now airing the factors comprising this vital controversy. The committee proposes the formulation of legislation looking to the protection of the consuming public. In the meantime its inquiry has brought out into the open some amazing conditions, indicating clearly much "padding" of capitalization accounts on the part of many power companies.

William V. King, chief accountant for the power commission, testified before the committee that in eight instances private power companies have attempted to bolster their accounts by at least $75,000,000. The vital importance of such attempted "padding" is fully grasped when it is understood that the rates that the corporations are permitted to charge are based on the net investment allowed them.

Under the Federal Power Act the power commission is directed to fix the actual legitimate cost to the company of the development it is authorized to make when the commission grants it a license to build a power plant on a site on the public domain. This figure then becomes the basis for certain future proceedings. Under the law, the projects may in the future, revert to the Federal Government, or a state, or city government. The price that would have to be paid, in such instance, would be based upon the net investment fixed by the commission, and based on its accounting system.

Cites Case in Evidence

Mr. King cites the Clarion River Power Company of Pennsylvania as an example of "gross inflation of capital investment and failure to produce records." The company claims its net investment has been $11,032,816. Mr. King declares that construction cost $4,360,000 and other items of legitimate expenditure brought the total actual cost of the whole project up to not over $5,775,900.

But the company, according to Mr. King's testimony, boosted its capitalization account by including many unusual charges. He declared that during the time of construction of the licensed project, the Clarion River Power Company was controlled by a firm of New York bankers, H. D. Walbridge Company, which also controlled a Pennsylvania public utilities operating corporation, a real estate company and a construction company.

The Walbridge Company, evidence shows, charged the Clarion Company, its own subsidiary, $2,214,000 for its services under the following headings: For securing contract with the General Construction Corporation, another subsidiary, $200,000; for securing contract with the Pennsylvania Public Service Corporation, also a subsidiary, to purchase the output of the plant, $300,000; to guarantee payment of principal and interest of the Clarion Company's bonds, $200,000; cost in connection with issuance of securities by the Clarion Company, and familiarizing local investors with the market for the company's development, $294,000. The company listed each of these charges in its capital investment account, thus inflating its ratemaking and recapture cost basis.

Says Capital Claim Doubled

These charges, it was shown, were not the only ones claimed by the company to make up its alleged $11,000,000 capitalization account. Among the additional items was one of $451,000 for the promotion of stock issued by another firm, alleged engineering and service expenditures. Mr. King declared that the company is entitled to only a $5,259,816 capitalization claim; the corporation fixes its investment at $11,000,000.

Another instance cited by Mr. King is that of the Conowingo Dam in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Four companies took part in this development, he said. When they applied for a license from the power commission, the corporations declared that they had spent $9,000,000 in preliminary development work. To determine the issue, it was agreed that the pre-license costs should be fixed by the Public Service Commissions of Pennsylvania and Maryland and the Federal Power Commission.

The inquiry disclosed some astonishing facts. According to Mr. King an itemized claim showed that of the total costs alleged, only 30 per cent actually represented cost of the property. The three commissions, he said, reported that of a total of $7,246,832 appearing on the books of the various corporations as expenditures, only $3,090,253 was actually legitimate outlay, $3,443,708 appeared not to be a proper charge against the project and the balance of $712,870 was so doubtful as to be included only after further documentary evidence.

Drug Bureau Inquiry by Congress Is Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Congressional investigation of charges of corruption in the Federal Narcotic Bureau, embodied in a federal grand jury presentment of Feb. 19, was urged in a resolution adopted by the third annual meeting of committees of the World Conference on Narcotic Education and the International Education Association here.

The resolution was proposed by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, who on the day following the presentment introduced a bill in the House of Representatives empowering the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee of five to investigate the charges.

The conference also adopted three other resolutions bearing on the narcotic situation. One asked the President to send American delegates to the next opium conference of the League of Nations and to empower them to act on behalf of the United States Government. He also called on the conference to urge that the United States sign the second Geneva convention for narcotic control.

The two other resolutions indorsed the bills known as House Resolutions 3394 and 3395. The first provides for the deportation of aliens convicted for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Law and the other would authorize the Commissioner of Prohibition to pay for information concerning violations of the narcotic laws.

MAINE MAN APPLIES FOR RADIO PERMITS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Albert S. Woodman, of Portland, Me., has applied to the Federal Radio Commission for permission to erect stations at Augusta and Lewiston, Me., and Manchester, N. H.

For the Augusta station, Mr. Woodman requested power of 100 watts with unlimited operation on 1370 kilocycles; for the Lewiston station, 100 watts with unlimited time on 1500 kilocycles; and for the Manchester station, 500 watts, unlimited time on 1430 kilocycles. The commission has taken the applications under advisement.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued consideration of tariff bill.

Lobby Committee proceeded with Muscle Shoals investigation.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued Federal Power Commission investigation.

Passed House bill to appropriate $7,000,000 as seed loan to farmers in several states.

Confirmed nomination of William D. L. Starbuck as member Federal Radio Commission, and of Sawyer Smith to be United States Attorney for the eastern district of Kentucky.

House Judiciary Committe resumed hearings on proposals to amend or repeal Eighteenth Amendment.

Military Affairs Committee held hearings on disposition of Muscle Shoals.

Agriculture Committe considered bill to provide research into utilization of waste farm products.

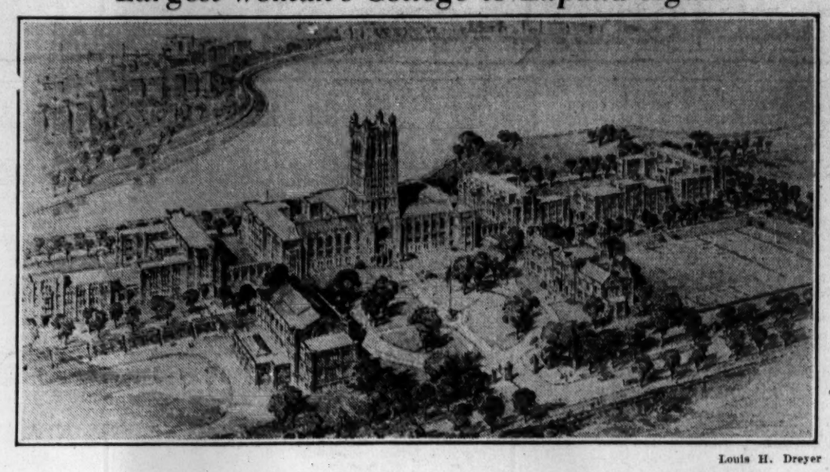
Representative Patman attacked Attorney-General Mitchell for alleged failure to curb growth of trusts.

Interstate Commerce Committee approved Parker Bill to bring interstate bus lines under jurisdiction of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Amendments to the World War Veterans Act, carrying $100,000,000 a year additional expenditure, approved by House veterans committee.

Restriction of Western Hemisphere immigration to annual total of 76,074, including 67,556 for Canada and Newfoundland and 2900 for Mexico, proposed in bill by Chairman Johnson, of House immigration committee.

Largest Woman's College to Expand Again



Louis H. Dreyer

ARCHITECT'S PLAN OF PROPOSED HUNTER COLLEGE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK

BANKER DEFINES POSSIBLE PLACE OF WORLD BANK

May Reach Position Among Nations, Held by Reserve System in America

NEW YORK (AP)—Jackson E. Reynolds, one of the organizers of the Bank for International Settlements, on Feb. 25 predicted a successful career for that institution and said that it might make for itself in world finance a place corresponding to the Federal Reserve position in the United States.

Mr. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York, discussed the bank at a luncheon of the Bond Club of New York. It was his first public pronouncement on the subject.

The new bank's business, he said, would be large, aside from its connection with reparations payments, and it might go a long way toward solving the gold problem. Furthermore, it should make expenses, including the 6 per cent dividend, from the start.

"Before we had the Federal Reserve Bank," he asserted, "I think we did not realize the extent to which it could and would function in the matter of settlements between various parts of the country. It has manifestly speeded up transactions of that sort, simplified them, and reduced the expenses of conducting them. And now it performs a great function in that respect.

"It does not seem that this bank for international settlements could be expected to make a corresponding place for itself as respects international settlements, and yet we may find that it will do so.

"We can certainly envisage it as a mechanism which, after it secures the confidence of the world, can avoid a lot of useless shifting of gold around the world with the consequent loss of interest while in transit, cost of transportation and insurance and the incidental annoyances and bother.

"We can very readily imagine that, as the bank secures the confidence of the central banks and bankers, the latter may increasingly adopt it as a means of clearances among themselves. Even today the central banks themselves hold gold for each other, and the new bank may multiply the instances where this can be done because it will deal with all the central banks directly.

"On the whole, it looks as though the bank would perform a very useful function in reparations, as contemplated by the Young plan, and with anything like the ordinary good will and co-operation of the participants should expand into secondary fields of operation and should come to perform a useful service in the world."

Mr. Reynolds thought it could be assumed that France would want the general management of the institutions, adding that "she may be able to get it."

"There will probably be four fairly important positions in the bank below the general manager," he continued, "and we may anticipate that England will get one of these, Italy another, Belgium another and then possibly Germany a fourth."

Mr. Reynolds said he had heard "from the press" reports that Gates McGarragh, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, would head the bank. Mr. McGarrah was a guest at the luncheon.

BROWN SELECTS SPEAKERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Edward L. Sittler Jr., of Uniontown, Pa., L. Metcalfe Walling of Union Village, R. I., and Herman O. Werner Jr. of Providence have been appointed the undergraduate speakers at the one hundred and sixty-second annual commencement of Brown University, next June.

HUNTER COLLEGE CELEBRATES ITS SIXTIETH YEAR

Woman's School in New York Holds Exercises to Review Progress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The sixtieth anniversary of Hunter College was observed here with special exercises in the chapel, at which Dr. James M. Kieran, president of the college, reviewed its growth.

Dr. Kieran commented on the fact that the first graduating class numbered 19. In 1929, 957 students were graduated. Originally there were 27 members on the faculty, while today there are 472. The curriculum has also been greatly broadened in scope. Where there were 10 majors in 1920, there were 17 in 1929.

Since Hunter College is a city-endowed institution, its growth would not have been possible were it not for the generosity with which New York City has contributed to the cause of higher education for women, Dr. Kieran said. The future development of the college has been made possible, he added, by the appropriation the city made toward a group of new buildings to be erected on a 40-acre plot in the Jerome Park Reservoir section of the Bronx.

Following Dr. Kieran's address, Prof. Helen Gray Cone, the first woman to serve as chairman of the English department, spoke on her memories of the college of the past.

She told how the college had first been housed on a single floor of a building in lower Manhattan. She recalled that it was orginally founded as an institution for the training of teachers. At that time there were no high schools in New York City and the college was a pioneer in providing training of normal and high school grade. Step by step its scope was enlarged, until in 1908 the B. A. degree granted by the college was recognized by the board of regents. Today Hunter College is believed to be the largest woman's college in the world, with a registration of 16,948 students.

LICENSE SOFT-DRINK PARLORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YONKERS, N. Y.—A local ordinance requiring that all "soft-drink parlors" be licensed has just been adopted here as a prohibition aid to prevent the sale of liquor in places ostensibly selling nonalcoholic beverages. Under the ordinance the Commissioner of Pubic Safety, who issues the necessary permits for such places, may revoke a license if he finds that intoxicating liquors are being sold.

Monument Unveiled in Honor of One Kilometer Airplane Flight

Aviation Ground at Issy-les-Moulineaux, Near Paris, Scene of Fitting Ceremony to Henri Farman Who Flew Plane in 1908

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A monument commemorating the first successful airplane flight of one kilometer (in a closed circuit), made by Henri Farman in 1908, has been unveiled at the aviation ground of Issey-les-Moulineaux, near Paris. The monument, which is the work of the sculptor Landowski, is in the form of a stele, and bears the following inscription:

Under the supervision of the Aero-Club of France, on this ground, on January 13th, 1908, for the first time in the world, a kilometer in closed circuit was flown by Henri Farman, in a biplane invented and constructed by the brothers Gabriel and Charles Voisin, with an Antoinette motor invented by Lavavasseur, thus winning the Deutsch-Archdeacon Grand Prize for aviation records to: distance, 1000 meters; duration, 1 minute 28 seconds.

In accepting the gift, Laurent Eynac, Minister for Air, dwelt upon the importance of the acomplishment which the monument commemorates. He pointed out that the completion of a flight in a closed circuit—that is, the return to the starting point—was an extremely difficult task in those early days of aviation, and that the feat of Farman set the seal of practicability on flying.

Among those well known in aviation circles who attended the unveiling of the monument were Ernest Archdeacon, Marshal Franchet d'Esperey, Santos-Dumont, recently made an officer of the Legion of Honor; Willy Coppens, the Belgian ace; Louis Renault, and Louis Bleriot.

HAVANA HONORS AMERICANS

HAVANA (AP)—Dr. James Brown Scott of the University of Georgetown, and Dr. Thomas Barbour of Harvard, have received honorary degrees from the National University of Havana.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Fashions for the Early Spring

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris

FROM the few collections of spring models which have already been shown and from conferences which we have had with several of the leading Parisian dressmakers, we feel quite safe in predicting that there will be no further drastic change in feminine fashions for quite some time to come.

The House of Lucile was the first of the grand couturiers to show its spring collection, which as usual, was full of original ideas. The manner in which the high waistline was handled was particularly interesting and made the frocks quite as wearable for the more mature as well as for the slim, young figure. It seems to us that this is the most difficult of the season's dressmaking problems. The street costumes were of special interest. There were several models in soft wool marocain made with a plain skirt and a jacket fastened only at the neck, both edged with two narrow rows of wool crochet in different colors. One was in beige with the crochet in red and tan and the red crepe-de-Chine blouse which was worn with it had deep cuffs and a turn-over collar of tan wool crochet. Another model was in light green with the narrow crochet of terracotta and pale yellow and a blouse of pale yellow georgette. Charming costumes, these, for the spring college term.

Capes Replace Jackets

In several of the street costumes a cape replaced the jacket. One of these was in dull pink woolen crepe and consisted of a frock with vest and collar of white georgette and a two-thirds length cape with big patch pockets, tied at the neck with a scarf of the same material. Another in navy blue rep had a hiplength cape lined with pale yellow and a blouse of yellow tussore with short sleeves reaching just above the elbow, with turned-back cuffs and a round collar of white organdie. And there was a costume for an older woman in black crepe-de-Chine, the frock with a jabot at the front of the bodice, of yellow crepe-de-Chine, and the hiplength cape lined with the same bright color. Several of the new blouses, by the by, had the nearly-elbow-length sleeve. There were charming frocks of crepe-de-Chine and crepe marocain, both in plain colors and in printed designs, the latter in rather large patterns and of conventional designs showing the modern art influence instead of the floral patterns which have been so extensively used for the last few summers. A costume which is particularly suited to the more mature woman consisted of a jacket and plain skirt of navy blue crepe marocain, with a small printed design in beige, worn with a blouse of beige georgette.

The evening gowns are all of ankle length and made with the dainty lace-trimmed underslips which are characteristic of Lucile. One lovely model in purple tulle, embroidered in tiny silver sequins, had a wide belt of purple velvet ribbon tied at one side, and in another, of soft moss-green lace and chiffon, the bodice was softened by a lining of flesh-colored georgette. A black satin evening frock which was very striking was cut on long, graceful lines and was quite plain save for a frill of the same material which extended across the front just below the waist-line, continuing in long lines at either side of the long, straight panel, which touched the floor at the back, and a bunch of bright lacquer-red flowers on one shoulder.

Tailored Suits

The tailored suit occupies a most important place in the spring wardrobe and we were, therefore, extremely interested in the new collection of these garments which is being shown by O'Rossen, the famous tailor of the Place Vendome.

The skirts of these new "tailleurs" conform with the standard 14 inches from the ground and the normal waistline is quite distinctly marked in both the long coats and the jackets. This is indicated by a narrow belt, in some cases, extremely narrow, of the same material as the garment, by a pinching-in at the sides, or the slightest hint of blousing. When the belt is used it is never pulled in but simply

Evening Gown of Printed Taffeta From the New Collection of Lucile

conforms to the line of the coat and more often than not it does not extend around the entire waist. In some models it is placed across the front only, in others it is shown only at the back and there are jackets which have two little straps of the material fastened by nickel strap buckles, at the sides.

The skirts of these tailored costumes, as a rule, are perfectly plain at the back with a group of pleats at the front or at one side. There are also several models which have the plain wrap-around type of skirt, and one suit of dark brown cheviot had a wide, flat box-pleat at either side of the front. One of the favorite models was a suit of fine black cheviot, the jacket of which had a narrow belt of the material, fastened with a little nickel buckle, and a collar of shaded gray astrakhan. The skirt had a group of fan-pleats in the center of the front and was beautifully fitted around the hips. The blouse, which reached just below the waistline was worn outside the skirt, hung loose without a belt. It was of blue-gray jersey with a wide band of the black cheviot around the edge and at the elbow of the long sleeve. The neck was finished with a little turn-over collar of the gray jersey and a little row of buttons covered with the same material went part way down the front.

Several of the new tweed suits have a two-thirds or three-quarter length coat, in place of the short jacket. The jackets are single breasted, fastened usually with but one button at the waist, with the exception of one model in blue with a white hairline which is made in reefer fashion. The long tweed coats ("top coats," if you like) intended for motoring or the ocean voyage are double-breasted, as a rule, and several have long pleats at the sides of the back and a narrow tweed belt.

The new blouses are an interesting feature of the O'Rossen collection. There are several on the order of a man's shirt with a group of narrow pleats at either side of the buttons, and a pointed turnover collar which has brought back the four-in-hand tie. These are made of silk shirting, and there are others less severe in style of crepe satin, crepe-de-Chine, georgetts, lace jersey and organdie and one, worn with a suit of black crepe marocain with the tiniest little white polka dot, was of heavy white lace. Many of these blouses are made so that they can be worn either over or under the skirt.

Remodeling Last Year's Frocks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

WITH a raised waistline and a lengthened skirt, many a last-year's frock will pass muster another season, provided these important alterations have been cleverly disguised. When remodeling is to be done, it pays to study the new models carefully, with a view to the particular changes necessary on certain garments already in one's wardrobe. Each season has its distinctive dress lines, this year being unusually radical in this respect, as expressed in low-placed skirt fullness, swathed hips and higher waistline. These features are obviously the important ones to introduce skillfully into the short-skirted and low-waistlined garments of last year, as present fashion requirements demand a much shorter distance from shoulder to waistline than from waistline to hemline. Previously, these two measurements were equal.

For the amateur in remodeling, an evening dress or one for afternoon wear will be found more easily adaptable to present-day contour than plainer models as an alliance of two or more fabrics is usual in such frocks. It is also possible to introduce lace, of the same or contrasting color, in lengthening the formal or semi-formal dress, thus effecting an extremely modish result with the minimum of work, as there is not involved careful matching of fabrics or colors, nor is any expert machine stitching required in the soft finish of these dressy frocks.

The Raised Waistline

Where the original dress is of the plain, straight-line type, the entire garment can be lifted from its present low-waisted outline to the normal, the resulting waist fullness held by groups of vertical shirring done in clusters. These are often arranged with a group of three or four lines of shirring on each side of the front and back, allowing the sides to dip after they have been seamed so as to mold the figure slightly, with the proper "nip" at the natural waistline. These waist shirrings should be firmly backed by a strip of the fabric or a soft ribbon of just the right width as on these depend the fit of the readjusted waist. The lower edge of what was the original skirt can be treated in many different ways, depending on the style of the dress and the figure of the wearer, as well as the material that is to be used in giving extra length.

Lengthening the Skirt

For evening wear, two extremes of outline are much in evidence, one with the skirt top lower in front, gradually becoming short at sides and completed by a "bustle bow" and long ends at the back. Under this upper skirt portion is attached an ankle length flounce of lact, chiffon, tulle, georgette or any similar material. The other outline for skirt top is short in front and with a deep pointed or curved yoke effect in the back. The flared lower portion which provides the additional length may be attached to the skirt top under tiny ruchings or plaitings of the flounce fabric which emphasize the tendency to revive such trimmings. Between these two extremes are numberless other contours, which lend themselves easily to the introduction of circular flounces, godets and other means of giving length and fullness to the skirt and where it is entirely permissible to use a different fabric. This added material may be repeated in the cap sleeve, the capelet that swings from the back decolletage, or, for a late afternoon dress, in the elbow length sleeves with softly draped finish.

Plainer dresses that are to be remodeled in similar fashion sometimes have the raised waistline indicated by horizontal, inverted tucks. The fullness is left soft and loose where the inverted tucks stop. This is only one of many ways of indicating a raised waistline in such materials as silk, satin, crepe and other similar weaves. Sometimes the desired effect can be secured merely by the use of three belts, the upper one marking the natural waistline and the others being necessitated by the original cut of the dress. These belts are usually of the tailored type, narrow, stitched and fastening with button or small buckle. They accomplish much in the new high placement of the waist and with practically no labor or expense. Where new material is to be introduced it should be used for such a trio of belts. In adding circular flounces or shaped flares to give needed length on comparatively plain dresses it is interesting to observe that the original skirt may be stitched over the added flare or the procedure may be reversed. In either case the stitching often follows some irregular outline as though not too definitely to proclaim its purpose.

All these little remodeling tricks may be interestingly tried on one's less expensive dresses of last summer, carefully observing new models displayed and their seemingly trifling details. It is these touches of novelty that lend interest and distinction to remodeled garments, after the correct contour has been achieved.

Gradual Development of Lace Making

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

LACE is again in vogue. In three ways is this apparent. First, new laces are being created with very modern designs and figures; second, lace is reappearing on afternoon dresses and evening frocks; and third, the ancient family chests are being gone through for bits of priceless old lace to be used on this or that new garment.

There is a great deal of manufactured lace in France, but the lace discussed here is the exquisite handmade varieties. These facts have led recently to a new consideration of the history of lace making in this country, and from an article in L'Exportateur Francaise—a leading weekly trade journal—some interesting points have come to light. Do you know, for example, when this first started? It was almost exactly 400 years ago, just after the voyages of Columbus across the Atlantic had opened the American continent to European settlement.

Evolved from Embroidery

Lace followed embroideries. Beautiful cloths with marvelous patterns were brought back from the Near East by the Crusaders, and about this time the fashion grew for the lords and ladies to array themselves more and more in velvets and silks. The demand was equally pressed for finer linens, which were then being made in Brittany, at Lille, and at Alencon in France. The embroidery of rich cloths was extended to the better grades of linens, and out of this—to make the effect lighter—grew the "counting out" of some threads to make open work, or "point coupe." The next step was finding the use of the drawn thread, or "filtire," which was the beginning of lace making.

Manufacture began of an extremely light woven fabric, at Quintin, it is thought, in Brittany, which still produces linen known as "toiles de Bretagne." The fabric was evolved in order to save the drawing of threads, and an embroidery was worked on the material. Gradually the net of the fabric was widened until it became a "lacis" on which circles, checks, and other designs were embroidered with a kind of darning stitch called "point toile." Purls appeared occasionally in the work, and it came to resemble somewhat needle-made lace.

Aid was given the home industry through the publication at Cologne in 1527 of a book of patterns and counsel "touching upon . . . embroideries, frounces, tapestries, as well as other handicrafts which are achieved with the needle." It is interesting to observe that squares were replaced in the suggestions offered by long strips, edges of which were crenelated, and thus the linen was no longer taken as the base. The designs were worked out "in the open," and thus lace came into being. Another book, a year later, described the "new stitch," and from that time on lace was popular. Lace collars and cuffs became abundant, and, curiously enough, it was especially the men for whom it was the more extensively made. Lace suddenly appeared on every article of clothing to which it could be attached, while bed canopies and coverings were edged with the material, and state carriages were lined with it.

French Centers

By the seventeenth century lace-making was a considerable industry, with centers at Alencon, Sedan, Rheims, Arras, Aurillac and other places. Colbert, Minister under Louis XIV, encouraged the industry and introduced the Venice stitch to French popularity. The "guipure" was then any lace with network and purl ground, and it was as this net came to have a closer texture that the famous laces of France as they are known to us today evolved their special characteristics. The so-called spindle lace, too, grew finer, being made particularly in Valenciennes, Chantilly and in Paris in the quarter ofthe Faubourg Saint-Antoine.

After being so extensively and even extravagantly used for so long, lace entered a period when it was certainly ignored as far as the men were concerned, and far less employed by the women. There is no possibility today of lace returning in favor with men, but there is stirring in France signs of its being more welcome with women. Modern designing in the decorative arts has led to experiments with lace making, and this in turn has enhanced the interest in the rare old laces. Not all, however, possess pieces handed down from former generations, and, therefore, the fine laces which are still made after the old models are again being recommended for trimmings on dresses and for other purposes.

Left—Serviceable Suit for Everyday Wear in Patterned Tweed. Center—Graceful Coat and Skirt for Smart Occasions in Black Velvet. Right—Suit for the Younger Woman in Light Flecked Tweed or Homespun Shows Flared Coat.

Coats and Skirts Gain Favor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

ALTHOUGH the year is still young, and women are going about muffled in warm winter coats, our thoughts are nevertheless directed to the spring and to spring clothes. Every woman needs a coat and skirt, and here are three happy designs.

The model at the left is a serviceable traveling or everyday tailleur made in a patterned tweed. The coat is semifitting with a deep wrapover skirt.

The illustration in the center shows a very attractive model, suitable for the smartest occasion, expressed in black velvet, satin or taffeta. The sack coat is lined with white, beige or patterned silk (with cuffs and tiny collar to match). It buttons at the front and falls away, revealing a simple silk blouse. The skirt, pleated at the sides from a curved yoke, and having a panel back and front, shows the natural waistline.

The third model is younger in style and would look attractive in a light flecked tweed or homespun. The coat fits the figure to the natural waist, is then cut in circular lines, and falls gracefully over a circular skirt.

Personal Lamps

A NOVEL little reading lamp is the latest contribution to the comfort of those who enjoy reading at unusual times when it might inconvenience others to have the entire room lighted. This electrical novelty is designed to clip quickly and firmly to a book cover or magazine. It can also be used over the edges of a newspaper, provided the pages are folded several times to give sufficient thickness and stability. One design has a long, narrow shield for the bulb, some three inches in length. This model is preferably to be used at the side of the book or magazine and gives a delightful distribution of the light over both pages.

The model to be clipped to the top of the book has an amusing little conical shade which looks like a doll's hat set on top of the tiny frosted electric bulb. It tips to any angle desired by the reader. Both these lamps may be used interchangeably either at the side or the top of the book, though the one with the long protector is generally attached vertically.

Three styles of bulb of standard make are adapted for use in these small reading lamps, which weigh less than five ounces. The book or magazine being read can be laid down and picked up as casually as if the lamp were not attached, the light being controlled by the usual button.

In order to win a place for themselves in the dignified library as well as in the dainty boudoir, these personal reading lamps are to be had in green, black, red and brown lacquer finish, as well as in ivory, gray, gold, rose, lavender and other boudoir colors. The cord and plug in each case are of the same shade as the lacquer.

Novelties at Hand

Nowadays nearly all men and boys wear mufflers as a protection to their collars as well as for warmth. One store is showing very soft flannel scarfs in the dashing plaids of Scottish clans. These come in a variety of shades and colors, are a pleasing novelty and very practical for everyday wear. The prices are moderate.

A kneeling pad made of a piece of soft pliable rubber an inch thick and about 12 by 7 inches in size, is valuable to a woman who gardens and for whom nearness to the soil is a necessity. The pads may be found at the 10-cent stores.

Among the novelties seen at the 10-cent stores is a tiny nail-brush only two inches long. These brushes come in a variety of dainty colors and are useful little things to tuck away in the overnight bag.

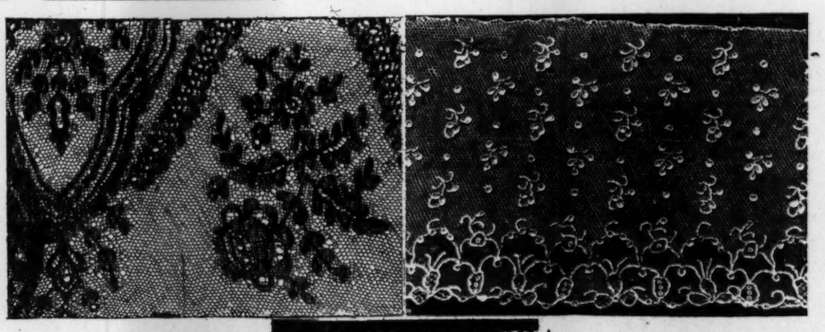
Lounge Apparel for Men

MEN'S apparel shops are taking advantage of the between season to push the sale of pajamas and lounge suits in the latest designs and fabrics and in a bewildering variety of colorings. The present stock includes models of three distinct types; one appropriate for southern wear, and, later for summer use; another design made up in flannel and thin wool recommended to those planning a nothern trip to enjoy late winter sports; the third style suited to ordinary wear by the average man. Fabrics used for pajamas range from softest silks and supple woolens, through the long list of linen, cotton and silk mixtures, down to sturdy flannelettes, ginghams and percales. Regardless of material, the models display a surprising advance in details of making and trimming.

One of the most recent additions to the pajama family is the Russian Cossack model, the blouse being of the button-to-the-neck style with side closing which extends through the low straight-cut collar. The jacket or blouse is held in place by a wide sash. This particular model comes in fine mercerized cotton in five colors, blue, peach, ruby, maize and white as well as in satin jacquarded effects. All edges are finished with pipings of contrasting color which match the buttons. A fine mercerized cotton which often appears closely printed with an all-over Paisley design is a favorite for pajama suits and comes in several different models, but generally with the comfortable so-called "English" collar and plain front-band closing. Buttons and pipings of contrasting color are usually the only attempt at ornamentation in pajamas of this style.

The convenient pull-over pajama coat that fastens merely with one button at the neck line is still a favorite and comes in the most outstanding fabrics and colorings, notably in silk broadcloth. Whether in soft pastel effects or boldly colored stripes these are classed among the "best sellers" at the fashionable haberdashers. This type of pajamas often has its special lounge robe which repeats the darkest shade in the stripe, with cuffs, collar and sash either of the striped fabric or one of its light tones.

To harmonize with the Cossack pajamas and lounge suits there is the typical boot slipper, a la Russe, which has a loose upper with turnover cuff. This style of house footwear is often chosen by the man who prefers the lounge suit to the full-length house robe. Such a lounge suit is usually of dark colored, heavy quality silk or satin, trousers and sleeves cuffed in contrasting color with pocket flaps, buttons, sash and revers to match. Such a suit is among the latest additions to men's lounge apparel, one of its chief bids for masculine favor being its adaptability when traveling either on land or sea and the ease with which it can be packed in small space.



Archives Photographiques, Paris

Three Old French Laces Which Are Again Coming Into Vogue. The Rose Pattern is a Black Chantilly, the Bud Pattern, an Alençon, the Heavy Edging a Point du Puy.

Colors in Shoes

Footwear is to be exceedingly colorful this spring. While brown ranging in shades from putty to medium will appeal to the practical-minded, footwear in high colors such as dahlia, green, lipstick and orange will be selected to add the right color accent to the spring ensemble. As the season advances, however, colors less gay, such as the soft shades of hyacinth, blush-pink, blue, and beige with a pink tone will be worn with pastel summer dresses both for day and evening.

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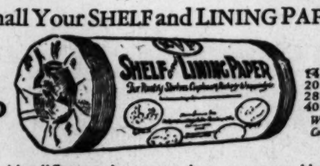

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THE HOME FORUM

Oxford Viewed by a Re-Visitant

I SUPPOSE that most men engaged in business or professional work find themselves at odd moments thinking, either idly or of set purpose, of the time when they expect to have retired, and either wondering what they will do with themselves or perhaps more pleasurably anticipating some cherished picture of a future which they imagine themselves free to enjoy, building, as we say, their castles in the air or, as the French say, their châteaux en Espagne. I wonder, by the way, why the French do say that, seeing that France itself is so full of charming châteaux that the very idea, like the word itself, seems to be of the very essence of France. Happy thought! Seeing that I do not possess Littré's monumental work, let me try that equally monumental work, the Oxford English Dictionary, of which I am the fortunate possessor. No sooner said than done, and lo! here is the admirably cautious, and doubtless true, explanation: "Since the phrase (found in the thirteenth century) varied with châteaux en Asie, en Albanie, it appears that it at bottom meant only to build castles in a foreign country, where one had no standing-ground, Spain being finally taken as the nearest Moorish country to Christendom, or perhaps with some reference to the arms of Castile."

Well, anyhow, I, like another, used to build my castles in Spain, which usually took the form of a small house in the country, preferably in Dorset or Somerset, within sight, but not sound, of the sea, with a garden (what Englishman ever imagined a home without a garden?) and a view of green fields and trees and hills at the best distance for atmospheric effects; a house with a view in fact, and although not buried in the country or inaccessible to my friends (for I was never attracted by the notion of being purely "housed in a dream, at distance from the kind," as Wordsworth puts it), yet sufficiently free from the intruding sight of my neighbors to be able to enjoy that other favorite idea of the Englishman that "an Englishman's home is his castle." And such a home I have been privileged to enjoy for a year and a half, or very nearly such; for though I was not actually within sight of the sea, by walking less than a mile I could catch a glimpse of the Bristol Channel, and from my own windows I could see the inland side of the Dorset downs which overlook the English Channel. I have tried to describe to readers of these columns some of the charms of my Somerset home. Most gladly would I have remained there. But it became necessary for various reasons to leave the country for the town, and I have two good reasons for thankfulness to set against the inevitable pang of parting from so lovely a scene. One is that the scene itself has become a possession of memory and it is one of the blessed powers of memory that she can, and indeed habitually does, recall the charms and beauties of bygone scenes without the big or little rubs of fortune which may have interfered with our actual enjoyment of them. The other is that expediency pointed me to the place which of all others I should have chosen if I had preferred town to country, namely the town of Oxford. Here I had spent fifteen years of my life, four as an undergraduate and eleven as a don. Here were still living many of my older and coeval friends, together with some who had been my pupils. Here were the "fair and gray and ancient" buildings, here the gardens, the smooth lawns, the groves, the rivers and the water-meadows and the wooded hills, which in combination make Oxford, not merely to her lovers, but to every person of taste, one of the most beautiful cities of the world. Here, too, was the Bodleian, where I had spent so many of my happiest hours.

All these blessings I knew that Oxford still held in store for a returning prodigal: and indeed not a year had gone by without my setting eyes on them more than once. And one other, not inconsiderable charm, remained. The remark, I admit, is trite since Matthew Arnold so neatly transposed it from Byron, but it is now the inevitable expression of a gracious truth:

"There are our young barbarians, all at play."

It would, I felt, add no little to the brightness of living to see them again, and at the same time to have no responsibility for any of their proceedings! And so it has fallen out; for here I am once more a resident in Oxford and here are the friends, the buildings, the gardens, the rivers, the books, the undergraduates—all the familiar features of the place—and a great deal more!

Yes, that must be admitted. To the outward eye, at least, Oxford is a very different place to what it was at the beginning of the century; and perhaps almost as different to the ear. For in the old days Oxford was pre-eminently a city of bells. Every quarter of an hour you might hear the clocks of Christ Church, New College and Magdalen striking their different and successive chimes: but now for the greater part of most days you can hear nothing in Oxford streets except the roar of the traffic. I only remember the streets of Oxford to have been crowded on one or two special occasions in the old days, as on a visit of the Prince of Wales (afterward King Edward VII) and on the night which gave its origin to the term "mafficking"; but now the central part of Oxford about Carfax, as the crossing of the four roads is anciently called and especially Cornmarket Street, commonly called "the Corn," is frequently as nearly impassable as Piccadilly or Fleet Street at their worst.

And with the size of the crowd its character has naturally changed. Before the days of motor traffic a street of Oxford, say "the High" or "the Broad," commonly looked lively enough, with hansom cabs and tradesmen's carts and now and then a carriage and pair, and horsemen, old or young, or hunters, hacks or polo ponies. For pedestrians—enough shoppers in the neighborhood of Carfax to make it what in those days we considered crowded, but a mere sprinkling compared to the almost impervious mass of today; and elsewhere mere twos and threes, here a don or two, there a handful of undergraduates—if in the morning in cap and gown, if in the afternoon either in flannels and blazer, or else in lounge suits—but in either case, with few exceptions, very differently dressed from the far more numerous undergraduates of the present day. Perhaps the most conspicuous difference was in the headdress: for in those days everybody wore a hat or cap on his head.

Of course, the principal element of novelty in the appearance of the streets—though it is no longer a novelty to those who have lived here during the last few years—is the "undergraduette" in her cap and gown and on her bicycle; for, in the morning at least, she is to be seen in her dozens flocking to lectures, and (whether from taste or under compulsion the deponent sayeth not) it is her habit, unlike the male undergraduate, to wear both those articles of academic dress. When the cap is new and neat, the costume is sometimes becoming: but from the æsthetic point of view I am compelled to stress the "sometimes." Indeed, from the æsthetic point of view it must be confessed that "young Oxford," of both sexes, which throngs the streets today, is less comely in feature and less elegant in costume than the undergraduates were, or seemed to me, when "I too was in Arcadia." There are still fresh-faced, clean-limbed young men—probably as many as ever—but in a general view they are almost lost in a crowd which is as unattractive to the eye as I hope its individual members are interesting to those who know them.

I speak only as a newcomer, though to my old home. And after all, the eye in Oxford is but little engaged with what passes on its own level. The spires and towers and pinnacles against the sky—these are what the eye feasts on in Oxford; one only notices the traffic in so far as the instinct of self-preservation dictates.

N. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Wang Wei

"Snow Clearing Up on a Mountain by a River." A Painting, by Wang Wei, about 750 A. D.

From the winding river, a hurried flood—
The mountain zooms, in a sweeping curve;
Brown—to the snow-line's
Dripping edge;
Throbbing silence—
Spring!
Awake—nature with a life-beat strong!
From beyond, somewhere,
Through the tempered sunshine—
Birdsong!

T. FRANCIS MALLOY.

Furry Creatures

An ordinary walk into the American prairies does not discover many kinds of wild animals. Birds and insects are numerous. Striped gophers are likely to be much in evidence on days of sunshine. Occasional mice slip through the grass as you pass. Yet a mental survey of the region would disclose countless furry, four-footed creatures: pocket gophers, gray gophers, flickertails, coyotes, foxes, skunks, badgers, minks and muskrats dwelling within a radius of two or three miles. Even as you saunter down the faint cowpath, cross uncultivated sections of prairie, and skirt the edge of a large marsh, sharp-nosed, keen-eyed mammals note you from unseen lookouts, watch your approach from distant clumps of weeds, or peer at you through the grasses on the ridge of a near-by slope. Many times you become conscious of the noiseless retirement into his den of a badger, fox or coyote as you near, and more than once after the jar of your footfalls has tapered into nothingness and you turn about, you catch a cautious face gazing after your departing figure.

Thousands of dens of various types and sizes, nearly all of them occupied, exist in every direction a few inches or a few feet below the surface of the soil.

You soon learn to study the face of the fields for signs: And there are many of them: fresh mounds of earth, tracks in the runways of burrows, newly dug holes, "forms" in the grass, sometimes still warm from the body of an animal who has been lying in the sun, remnants of recent meals, certain peculiar odors, and now and then the glisten of a pair of eyes as you look down a dark earthen gallery.

American Music in 1815

There was no peculiarly American music, but, as Mr. Oscar G. Sonneck, the historian of American music, has remarked, there was no more reason why an American music should be made than there was for making an American language. The early settlers had their music when they came, and kept it. There was a phase of American life that was bombastic and pretentious in tone, which the people confused with the heroic, and the same audiences which liked the "Grecian Daughter" and Paine's prologue liked the heavy Presidents' marches, which were composed in honor of each of the Presidents and played on public occasions, and did service, to some extent, for national airs. Better than these, however, was the English hymn, "God Save the King," to which Americans adapted words of their own from the time of independence. As yet, however, no settled version had been accepted. In 1798 Joseph Hopkinson, the son of Francis Hopkinson, wrote the words of "Hail, Columbia," and they were set to the music of the President's march which Philip Phile had composed in Washington's honor. Probably more people knew the words in 1815 than know them now, for it was better suited to their poetic taste. Francis Scott Key's "Star-Spangled Banner" was composed to commemorate an incident of the war of 1812. . . . "Yankee Doodle" was there, come whence no one knew, and its authorship claimed by nobody, but liked by the gallery and pit, and many other patriotic songs with European airs which had become naturalized as American.

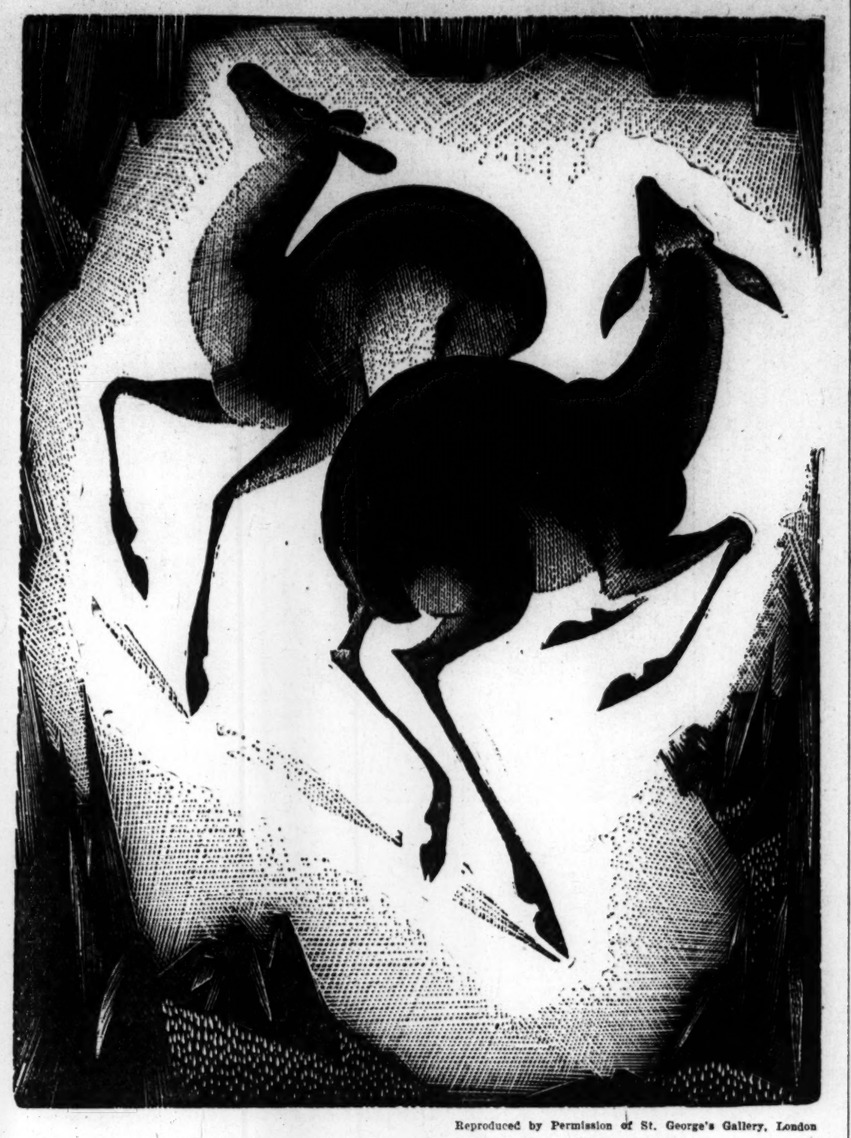
Of indigenous music there could be only that of the Indian. The white man liked to learn many things from him, especially his woodcraft and some of his methods of fighting, but never cared to learn his music. In fact, the tonal method was so different that it was not music at all to white ears. . . .

There was much music among the people. Many countrymen and working-people played the fiddle, the frontiersman, according to tradition, sometimes to frighten off the wolves. The boatman, sailing down the river with the breeze behind him, leaned against the tiller and fiddled a particular tune; travelers often carried a musical instrument with them. Monologues, partly recitative, partly sung, and partly played, being humorous descriptions of travels and adventures, were composed. The singing-school where hymn-singing was taught was common in New England, and the itinerant teacher of psalmody, with a pitch-pipe for his musical instrument, was frequently met with in the East. For the gentleman the "gentleman's flute" was then the fashion, and European travelers often remarked on the skill and taste with which the ladies played upon the harpsichord, pianoforte, guitar, or harp. . . . The composers in America were not many, but they were respectable. William Billings, Andrew Law, and Oliver Holden were Americans who had devoted themselves chiefly to psalmody, and Francis Hopkinson to secular music. Among the emigrants who had settled in the country were several men known to musical history—besides Alexander Reinagle and James Hewitt, Benjamin Carr, Joseph Gehot, and Gottlieb Graupner.—From "Life in America One Hundred Years Ago," by GAILLARD HUNT.

City Guests

The gray winter sky has not given place to the tender blue and green color so typical of early spring days. The errant sun still rises slowly out of the blue haze of the city. Tree branches and garden hedges are still ungemmed with leaf buds and the freshening lift has not come into the cold breeze that blows from the sea and the hills. Country places are still snowbound. Frost walks abroad at night, making the hard roads ring with a clear metallic sound. Hills are blue-black, with great snow patches, and all the wayside gardens are utterly devoid of flowers.

But today spring has come to the city! Great clusters of golden daffodils, tulips vividly red, orange and yellow, anemones and frail narcissus violets of deep purple and hyacinths of wistful pink and blue are massed behind shop windows, and the deep baskets of the street vendors are filled with great bunches of these exquisite hothouse blooms.



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Reed Bucks. From a Wood Engraving by Miss Agnes Miller Parker.

SCOTLAND has produced a number of excellent graphic artists, in different mediums, Edinburgh and Glasgow rivaling each other in the matter of art schools and gifted masters. Miss Agnes Miller Parker hails from the latter city, and studied at its art college.

In spite of her youth and the short time she has been interested in wood engraving—Miss Parker has only done about a dozen prints so far—she has attracted attention. Some of her prints were quickly exhausted (the issues are limited to fifty) and what carries more weight, the British Museum has purchased her prints. She has also won honors in America.

The animal world furnishes Miss Parker with most of her subjects, and she is a singularly keen and retentive observer of their ways and movements. She has noticed, for instance, that each animal has a few movements and positions which are constantly recurring. Besides being an attentive student of her models, Miss Parker has a happy gift of grouping them in rhythmic designs, possessing a beauty of line and faultless spacing.

Her technique is interesting, because she engraves with her left hand whereas she draws with her right. Her grading is very delicate and subtle, a marked contrast to such engravings as those, for instance, of Mr. Robert Gibbings with their bold, unbroken velvety black. On the other hand, Miss Parker's technique gives her figures a soft, plastic molding which one does not often find in a woodcut or wood engraving, but which is very evident in "Reed Bucks."

A President's Mother

It seems impossible that any man could adequately describe his mother. I can not describe mine.

On the side of her father, Hiram Dunlap Moor, she was Scotch with a mixture of Welsh and English. Her mother, Abigail (Franklin) Moor, was chiefly of the old New England stock. She bore the name of two Empresses, Victoria Josephine. She was of a very light and fair complexion with a rich growth of brown hair that had a glint of gold in it. Her hands and features were regular and finely modeled. The older people always told me how beautiful she was in her youth. . . .

There was a touch of mysticism and poetry in her nature which made her love to gaze at the purple sunsets and watch the evening stars.

Whatever was grand and beautiful in form and color attracted her. It seemed as though the rich green tints of the foliage and the blossoms of the flowers came for her in the springtime, and in the autumn it was for her that the mountain sides were struck with crimson and with gold.—From "The Autobiography of CALVIN COOLIDGE."

Curiosity

Questing curiosity,
Childish wonder,
Turns a toadstool up to see
Whether it is pleated under;
Climbs a hill impulsively
Just to glimpse the face of thunder.

But to hearts unquestioning,
Hearts unquesting,
Not inquiring of the spring
Where the birds are nesting,
Worlds must seem unbeckoning,
Dull and unarresting.

MARION STEWARD.

Beviset paa Helbredelse

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

GJENNEM sin Forstaaelse af Gud, som manifesteret ved Kristus Jesus, sagde Apostelen Johannes: "Gud er Kærlighed", og udfra denne Udtalelse drog han de Følgeslutninger om kristen Handlemaade, som lige siden da har bragt Helbredelse og Trøst til mangt et Hjerte, der af Stormen var blevet kastet hid og did. Han fremhævede ogsaa den Kærlighedens Egenskab, som er Gud, ved at henvende Opmærksomheden paa den i de Ord: "Ser, hvor stor en Kærlighed Faderen har givet os, at vi skulle kaldes Guds Børn", og han tilføjede, at skønt det for de fysiske Sanser ikke synes at være sandt, vil dog—naar Tiden er inde—den aandelige Kendsgerning, blive synlig for enhver af os.

Utvivlsomt har den Indrømmelse, at "Gud er Kærlighed", gjort mere for Menneskeslægten end Antagelsen af en hvilken som helst anden enkel aandelig Sandhed. Men for at drage Nytte af Kristi Jesu Lære og for at forstaa den og praktisere den, saaledes som Johannes gjorde det, maa vi ogsaa drage de samme Følgeslutninger fra denne Sandhed og benytte os af dem i hver enkelt Del af vore Oplevelser.

I vor Bestræbelse for at gøre dette finder vi, at Mary Baker Eddys Opdagelse, Christian Science, er en uvurderlig Hjælp. Hendes Lærebog "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" er grundlagt paa Aabenbaringen af det guddommelige Princip, Gud, som ligger til Grund for Kristi Jesu Lære og dens praktiske Anvendelse paa menneskelige Problemer. Vi lærer, at fordi Gud er Kærlighed, og fordi vi i Virkeligheden er Hans Børn, kan vi blive helbredte for Synd og Sygdom af enhver Art. Dette er muligt, fordi Gud, guddommelig Kærlighed, har skabt alting godt. Det onde, som synes at eksistere, kommer derfor fra en forvrænget materiel Opfattelse af Guds fuldkomne, aandelige Skabelse. Dødelige ser "i et Spejl, i en Gaade", som Paulus udtrykker det.

Den mægtigste og videst-rækkende Følgeslutning, som kan drages fra den Kendsgerning, at Gud er Kærlighed, er den yderligere Kendsgerning, at alt, hvad der ikke ligner Kærligheden, enten i vort eget Liv, eller i Anliggender i al Almindelighed, har ikke nogen virkelig Eksistens eller Virksomhed. Alt for længe har Mennesker lidt under den hæmmende Forestilling, at Gud af uransagelige Grunde enten skaber eller tillader det onde. Denne falske Forestilling, som i stor Udstrækning gennemtrænger den almindelige Tanke, har fremkaldt en resigneret, dvalelignende Tilstand, som forhindrer Mennesker i at værdsætte og at benytte sig af den Evne, Gud har givet dem til at drage sig Hans dyrebare Løfter til Nytte og at gøre sig deres frelsende og helbredende Magt klar.

I Forsikrings-Policer og Aviser ser vi af og til, at Ulykker af forskellig Art bliver beskrevet som "Guds Gerninger". At tale om Gud paa den Maade og samtidigt indrømme, at Han er Kærlighed, er at gaa med til Selvmodsigelser. Den unge Digter Shelley sagde, at dersom Gud var, hvad visse Teologer paa den Tid fremsatte, at han var, saa var Han en almægtig Djævel. Shelley havde set et Glimt—om end svagt—af, at Menneskene fejlagtigt udledede Guds Egenskaber fra den skrøbelige Menneskelighed, i Stedet for at lade Lyset af Guds Væsen oplyse de mørke Steder i den dødelige Forestilling, saa at de kunde se Mennesket, som det i Virkeligheden er, Guds Billede.

Sikkert ønsker enhver at blive helbredt for Sygdom, Sorg, Fattigdom og Nød; og Mennesker kan blive helbredte, dersom de retter sig efter bestemte Regler, ganske som de i Matematikken kan udarbejde Opgaver ved at lære Reglerne i Matematikken og benytte sig af dem. De maa lære, hvad Guds Væsen virkelig er og holde fast ved, hvad de lærer. Alt, hvad der er i Modstrid med Guds Væsen, er usandt. Paa Side 465 i Science and Health, den forudnævnte Lærebog, bliver Guds Væsen saa skønt udtrykt ved syv Synonymer: "Sind, Aand, Sjæl, Princip, Liv, Sandhed, Kærlighed". Eftersom Gud er uendelig Aand, har det, som vi kalder Materie, ingen virkelig Eksistens eller Nærværelse; og Mennesket som Guds Idé er rent aandeligt og er ikke, hvad den dødelige Forestilling fastholder, en Blanding af Aand og Materie. Lige saa længe som vi tror, at Guds Skabelse ikke paa ethvert Punkt genspejler sin Skaber, benægter vi Logikken i den Hellige Skrift og i Kristi Jesu Lære og Virksomhed.

Den Logik der er i Bibelens billedlige Fremstilling af det gode og det raadne Træ, er blevet bevist for mange, der søgte efter Sandheden. At klynge sig til den Forudsætning, at Gud er Kærlighed, sætter os i Stand til at tilintetgøre—som uvirkelig—en hvilken som helst Egenskab, som ikke ligner Kærligheden. Ingen Følelse af Had, Gridskhed eller Jalousi kan slaa Rod i en Jordbund, som Kærligheden har opdyrket.

I Helbredelsen af legemlig Sygdom giver Forstaaelsen af, at Gud er Kærlighed, os først en Følelse af Støtte og Haab, naar vi ser, at vi ikke kæmper imod en uovervindelig Magt, hvilket vilde være Tilfældet, dersom Gud skabte eller tillod Sygdom. Derpaa faar vi en Følelse af Fred, som fører til Sejr. Denne kommer efter som vi gør os klart, at det er umuligt for det virkelige Menneske at blive plaget, eftersom det er fuldt ud aandeligt, og eftersom der i Virkeligheden ikke er nogen Materie til at plage eller til at blive plaget. Ingen Tro paa ondt kan holde Stand imod Forstaaelsen og Anvendelsen af den Kendsgerning, at Gud er Kærlighed. Denne aandelige Opfattelse af Sandheden frembringer Helbredelse og Velbefindende. Paa Side 569 i Science and Health skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Den, der berører Sømmen af Kristi Klædebon og behersker sine dødelige Forestillinger, sin Dyriskhed og sit Had, fryder sig i Beviset paa Helbredelse. —i en herlig og sikker Erkendelse af, at Gud er Kærlighed"

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Proof of Healing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGH his understanding of God as manifested by Christ Jesus, the Apostle John said, "God is love," and from that statement he drew inferences about Christian conduct which have ever since brought healing and comfort to many storm-tossed hearts. He also emphasized the quality of the Love which is God by calling attention to it in the words, "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God," and he added that, although to the physical senses this does not appear to be true, the spiritual fact in due time will appear to each one of us.

Undoubtedly the admission that "God is love" has done more for the human race than has the acceptance of any other single spiritual truth. But in order to benefit by the teachings of Christ Jesus, and to understand and practice them as John did, we must draw the same inferences from this truth and apply them to every detail of our experience.

In our effort to do this we find Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, an invaluable aid. Her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is based on the revelation of the divine Principle, God, underlying Christ Jesus' teachings, and its practical application in human problems. We learn that because God is Love, and because in reality we are His children, we can be healed of sin and disease of every sort. This is possible because God, divine Love, has created all things good. The evil, therefore, which appears to exist, arises from a distorted material sense of God's perfect spiritual creation; mortals see, as Paul puts it, "through a glass, darkly."

The most powerful and far-reaching inference to be drawn from the fact that God is Love is the further fact that anything unlike Love, either in our own lives or in general affairs, has no real existence or activity. Too long have men mistakenly labored under the hampering belief that for inscrutable reasons God either creates or permits evil. This false belief, permeating the general thought to a great extent, has produced a resigned, lethargic state, which prevents men from appreciating and using their God-given ability to take advantage of God's precious promises and to realize their saving, healing power.

In insurance policies and in newspapers we sometimes find calamities of various sorts described as "acts of God." To talk in this vein about Him while also admitting that He is Love, is to indulge in contradictions. The young poet Shelley said that if God were what certain theologians of that day represented Him to be, He was an almighty fiend. Shelley had a glimpse, however slight, that men were wrongly deducing God's attributes from frail humanity, instead of letting the light of God's nature shine upon the dark places of mortal belief, so that they might discern man as he really is, the image of God.

Now, everyone surely wants to be healed of disease, sorrow, poverty, and distress; and men can be healed if they comply with certain rules, just as they can work out problems in mathematics by learning and applying the rules of mathematics. They must learn what God's nature really is, and adhere to what they learn. Whatever is contradictory to God's nature, as beautifully expressed by seven synonyms given on page 465 of Science and Health, the afore-mentioned textbook, is untrue. Since God is infinite Spirit, what we call matter has no real existence or presence; and man as God's idea is purely spiritual and is not, as mortal belief maintains, a mixture of Spirit and matter. Just so long as we believe that God's creation does not reflect in every particular its creator, we are denying the logic of the Scriptures and the teachings and ministry of Christ Jesus.

The logic of the Biblical metaphor of the good and of the corrupt tree has been proved to many seekers after Truth. Clinging to the premise that God is Love enables us to destroy as unreal any quality unlike love. No sense of hate, greed, or jealousy can have root in a soil which is being tilled by love.

In the healing of physical disease, the understanding that God is Love first gives us a sense of support and of hope, when we find we are not battling against an unconquerable power, as would be the case if God created or allowed disease. Then we get a sense of peace that leads to victory. This comes as we realize that it is impossible for the real man to be afflicted, since he is wholly spiritual, and since in reality there is therefore no matter to afflict or to be afflicted. No belief in evil can stand against the understanding and application of the fact that God is Love. This spiritual sense of the truth brings about healing and well-being. On page 569 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing, —in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Excavation

In this bare lot where rocks are harried
The root of an old tree long has tarried.
With the noise of puffing and distant drums,
A giant-mouthed steam shovel comes.

Dig it deep and wide and clean.
Once a forest spread its green,
Once a great tree stood alert—
Pull the root and haul the dirt.

Brick on brick is better far
Than a tree that stalks a star?
The great maw eats till it is spent.
A city's growth is eloquent.

HELEN MARING.

La Belle Rivière, Ohio

From the early days of the explorers great generosity was shown to the Ohio River . . . the French referred to it as La Belle Rivière; they were unable to think of anything but the beautiful scenery made by forests and hills along its many hundreds of miles.

This French name always has had decided appeal to travelers. George Washington was eloquent in his description of the great trees he discovered everywhere in the course of his study of the river banks on the upper river—"walnut, cherry, and some other kinds of wood neither tall nor large, but covered with grape vines, with the fruit of which this country at this instant abounds, are the growth of the richest bottoms." On more than one occasion this famous traveler set down measurements of giant trees which he found on the islands or on shore, similar to the famous "Sycamore of Fifteen Horsemen," so named because that number could stand within its trunk or "The Chestnut of a Hundred Horses," under whose branches the troop could find shelter.

In like manner, in 1785, John Filson wrote with poetic abandon:

"Along the channel of 'the beautiful river,' severing the dark forests on either side, . . . they floated on the gentle current. The huge old sycamores and cottonwoods that had beautified the wild banks for untold years stood at the water's edge and leaned over the stream and beheld their wide-spreading arms and giant forms mirrored in the crystal waters. Everything along the shore indicated the uninterrupted abode of the wild animals of the forest, except here and there, upon some rich bottom raised above the vernal floods, peeped from the rank foliage solitary mounds that had been reared so long ago by human beings that their builders had passed away without a tradition, a history, or a name. The haughty buffalo, and the timid deer, disdaining the smaller streams that paid tribute to the Ohio, came to the margin of the main river to slake their thirst, and there was nothing in all the vast solitude to remind me of civilized life except the rude vessel that floated along the current."

A few years later an emigrant, bound down the river, became even more enthusiastic: "How soft the blossom-scented balmy air is breathing! See! the sunlight dancing from one sparkling ripple to another! A most delicious April morning is inviting us with the blandest of smiles to come and float on the beauteous river far, far away to the boundless prairies, and the endless forests."—From "The Romance of the River," by JOHN T. FARIS.

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SHARP UPTURN IN PRICES ON HEAVY BUYING

Recovery in Wheat Responsible for Better Stock Market Sentiment

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NEW YORK—Taking its cue from the wheat market, which responded to the stimulus of government money, stocks recovered briskly and looked stronger than they have in more than a week. Trading volume rose moderately, being approximately 3,000,000 shares.

Fractionally higher prices at the opening were followed by some irregularity which in the last hour gave way to a fresh advance. While the trading fraternity would like to see a few more days of higher prices before turning wholeheartedly to the bull side again, the market at least has given no great comfort to those "calendar" prophets who a month ago forecast a bad break this month, "because that always happens in February."

Bonds were quiet with Government issues higher. Wheat prices added two or three cents a bushel to the six-cent rally of yesterday and cotton was a trifle better.

Some New Highs Made

On the rally every typpe of security sold higher, but buoyancy was most pronounced among the amusements, three of which group sold at new highs for the year, and the public utilities, with advances of 2 to 4 points. Altogether, by early afternoon about a dozen and a half common stocks had reached new high levels for the year, none of the so-called pivotal stocks being included.

Eastman Kodak was especially sensitive to buying orders. Steel maintained itself above 180, American Can above 140 and General Electric recovered. On the other hand, four stocks established new lows for the year, one being Southern Railway.

Montgomery Ward moved up in spite of the announcement yesterday of the closing of a retail store. As one man close to the company summed up the situation, the stock a year ago was rising on wholly unwarranted optimistic predictions of retail store expansion and recently it has declined on pessimistic assertions which are just as far from the truth. Business has not been particularly good since the first of the year, as is the case with most enterprises, but no great reduction is anticipated as a result of the drop in wheat.

Distribution of goods and commodities as measured by railroad car loadings increased in the week ended Feb. 15 compared with the previous week. Moreover, loadings for the period, while under those for 1929, were higher than the corresponding week of 1928. For some time weekly car loadings have been running lower than for corresponding weeks in the last six or seven years.

It looks as though the average decline in railroad net income reported for the past several months as compared with the like months of the previous year will rule for January. The first 26 roads to report show a drop of about 21 per cent. If car loadings were maintained during the remainder of February at the rate of the first two weeks, the showing for this month should be somewhat better.

Foreign Exchanges Weak

Money markets were unchanged. Call rate renewed and held at 4 1-2 per cent, while time funds were quoted at the same rates prevailing since the reduction in the discount rate a short time ago. Corporation and banking preparations to meet dividend and interest disbursements of approximately half a million over the week-end, in addition to other month-end financial settlements, are maintaining money at current rates. Regular business demand for credit as well as stock market requirements for loans probably would dictate lower rates.

London markets are talking more energetically of a reduction in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent tomorrow, but the banks there are less hopeful of a change. It will be recalled that a few weeks before the last previous reduction, the market guesses turned out to be a bit premature.

However, the foreign exchanges and the British money market supported the expectation of a lower rate. Sterling was quite weak, reflecting in part speculation for a lower rate, and in part a renewed flow of funds to this side. The quotation reached the lowest level of the year. Francs also were weak, which may have been due to the difficulty encountered in forming a government to succeed the Tardieu Ministry.

Steel Industry Slower

Some justification for the idea that the stock market has reacted principally from an overdiscounting of business improvement may be found in the mid-week reviews of the steel industry. For the first time since the beginning of the year the industry has slipped back a little, although this is the season when a continuous weekly gain in operating rate and orders is to be expected.

The cause of the slowdown apparently is to be found in more cautious automotive buying. Motor manufacturers are unusually anxious to avoid overproduction during the winter, and plainly they are far from confident as to the number of cars they may be able to sell this spring. February production probably was a bit ahead of January, but not much, and estimates are heard of production at only 60 per cent of a year ago. Steel operating rate, according to the Iron Age, has fallen from 82 per cent to 80 per cent, although United States Steel Corporation has maintained its pace at 85 per cent of capacity.

BIG STEEL MERGER FORMING

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Birmingham Age Herald will say tomorrow that it has learned negotiations are actively under way looking toward the merger of six steel and iron manufacturing organizations, involving approximately $500,000,000. Companies named in the reported merger discussion are the Republic Steel Company of Birmingham, the Gulf States Steel Company of Birmingham, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company of Birmingham, the Woodward Iron Company of Birmingham, Jones & Laughlin Company, Pittsburgh, and an unnamed cast iron and pipe company of Birmingham.

STANDARD PLATE GLASS CO.

PITTSBURGH—Plans temporarily to tide Standard Plate Glass Company over its financial difficulties will be successfully carried out. Holders of over $2,400,000 of the $3,000,000 outstanding five-year notes which mature March 1 have deposited their securities with noteholders' protective committee.

PESETA STABILIZATION REPORTED

LONDON—Following advices from Madrid that the Spanish Cabinet had authorized the Finance Minister to stabilize the currency, the peseta was fairly active around 39.10, compared with 39.25 Saturday.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.26	Feb.25
33¾	22		Abitibi	400	29¼	29	29½	29	
78	64⅞	.6	Abitibi pf	600	77⅝	75½	77⅝	77⅜	
24⅞	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	500	33⅜	32¼	33⅛	32⅜	
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	200	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	16¾	
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	30½	
1⅞			Ahumada	400	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
133⅞	118	..	35 Air Reduc	1300	131½	127⅜	131½	126⅞	
32	21	2½	Airway El	300	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	200	2¼	2	2¼	2	
9⅛	7½	..	Alaska Jun	400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
34⅛	23		Alleghany	2500	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	30⅝	
107½	95½	5½	Allen-hany pf	100	103½	103¼	103¼		
282	255⅜	6	Allied Chem	200	266½	265½	266⅛	265¼	
62¼	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	200	58⅜	57⅜	58⅝	58	
32½	28½	3	AL Port Cem	400	32½	30	30	29	
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	200	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18¼	
7⅞	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	200	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½	
32¾	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	27	27	27	26½	
91	77	21⅜	Am Bank Note	300	91	88½	90	88	
54⅞	40½	..	Am Bosch	100	50	50	50	49¾	
52⅝	42¾	2.40	Am Brake	100	48½	48½	48½		
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	10	127½	127½	127½		
17⅜	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	400	14⅜	14	14⅜	14	
75¼	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	71	71	71		
146¾	117⅛	4	Am Can	5000	141⅞	137	141⅞	136⅛	
116	110	7	Am Car pf	200	112	112	112		
46	36⅝	2	Am Chicle	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅝	44	
33	26¾	1.60	Am Com Alc	400	27⅝	27	27⅝	27	
27½	23⅝	2	Am En Til	200	26⅜	26¾	26⅝		
49⅜	35	..	Am European	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜	
101¼	88⅝	..	Am & FPw	3860	94½	92⅜	93	92	
109	107	7	Am & FP 7	200	108	107½	108		
99½	95⅛	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	98⅛	98	98⅛	98⅛	
28½	23⅜	2	Am Hawaii	400	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	25	
39½	35⅛	3½	Am Ice	200	37½	36½	37	36⅜	
87	85	6	Am Ice pf	200	85	85	85	85	
45	35⅜	2	Am Int Corp	2900	44⅜	42¼	44⅛	42¼	
105	94⅞	8	Am Loco	400	99½	98½	99½	98⅞	
51½	44	3	Am Metals	400	47	45⅝	45⅝	46⅜	
1	½	..	Am Piano	1000	⅝	½	⅝	⅝	
98	77	1	Am Pw&Lt	200	94¼	92⅞	93½	92⅛	
102½	100	6	Am P&L 6	200	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	
82½	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	..	
86	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	85½	85½	85½	..	
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	1400	35¼	34⅜	35	34½	
27½	20	½	Am Repub	300	24½	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	
90⅞	80½	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	500	95⅛	93	94½	93⅞	
1⅞	½	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	
26⅛	17⅜	..	Am Seating	200	23	22¼	22¼	..	
2⅜	1¼	..	Am Ship	700	1¾	1½	1½	1½	
72½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	200	72½	71⅜	71⅞	72	
51¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	49	47⅜	49	47½	
49¼	46½	2⅝	Am Stores	200	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	
67	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	200	62½	62	62	62	
239⅞	216	9	Am Tel & T	600	234½	230½	234½	231⅝	
135	124½	8	Am Type	100	134½	134½	134½		
109¼	88½	1⅝	Am Wat W	1400	106¼	103	105½	102	
103	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	103	103	103		
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	300	19	18	18¼	18⅞	
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	42½	41⅜	42	42¼	
4⅞	3	..	Am Writ ct	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
43½	29½	3	Am Writ pf	100	40	40	40	40	
21⅞	18	2	Am Zinc	200	15	14½	15	15	
51¾	40	3	Anac Wire	200	48⅞	48	48		
80⅜	69⅝	7	Anaconda	1400	74¼	73¼	73⅝	73	
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	41⅜	40⅛	41¼	40⅛	
27⅜	23⅜	2	Arch Dan	400	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	24¼	
81⅜	76½	7	Armour D pf	100	76½	76½	76½	76½	
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	
3	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	700	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛	
8⅞	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
28⅜	24¾	1½	Art Metals	200	27½	27½	27½		
43⅝	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	400	42½	42⅜	42½	42	
34¾	28⅜	2	Asso Dry G	200	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	31½	
37⅜	33	3	Asso Oil	10	33	33	33		
240¼	219⅜	10	Atchison	400	230⅜	226¾	230⅝	227½	
104	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	103	103	103	102¾	
80⅜	66½	5	Atl G&WI	400	71⅜	69¼	71½	68⅜	
65¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	300	65¼	62	64½	..	
42⅞	36¼	1⅝	Atl Refin	1000	40½	38⅛	40	38	
238	175½	4⅝	Auburn Auto	200	222½	218½	220	216	
6⅛	3¾	5¾	Austin N	400	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅝	
31¼	24	..	Austin N pf	200	28	28	28	..	
8½	4½	..	Auto Sales	500	8⅞	7¾	8⅞	7⅞	
22	15	3	Auto Sales pf	400	22	19½	22	..	
46	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	45	43	45	..	
24⅜	20¼	..	Aviation	1700	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7⅛	

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	700	36⅝	34½	35½	34⅛	
116	111	4	Baldwin pf	10	115	115	115	115	
119⅝	115	7	Balt & O	200	116¾	116	116¼	116	
81⅞	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	81	81	81	80¾	
1⅜	⅝	..	Balt & O ris	2100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	20	108	108	108		
77¼	63	3½	Bangor & A	400	75¾	75	75¾	74⅞	
112	110	7	Bangor & A pf	10	111¼	111¼	111¼		
20	16⅛	2	Barker Bros	200	19⅛	18	18¾	18	
24¼	20½	2⅝	Barnsdall A	400	22⅜	20¾	22⅛	20¾	
77	67½	4	Beatrice	400	73	71¼	73		
42¼	32⅝	2	Bendix	3000	42¾	42	42⅜	41⅝	
37½	31¼	2	Best & Co	300	37⅜	36	37	36⅝	
103¾	92	6	Beth Steel	3500	100⅜	97¾	99⅝	98⅛	
127	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	127	127	127		
86	74	3	Blum thal pf	10	85	85	85	85	
68½	60⅛	3	Borden	1400	69⅜	64	69¼	64½	
56⅜	47⅞	3⅝	Bohn Alum	300	53	51½	53	51⅜	
42	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	100	40⅜	39¾	40	40	
17½	14¼	..	Briggs	400	15½	15¼	15½	15¼	
47⅜	41⅜	..	Brit Steel 2pf	100	45⅜	45¼	45⅜		
16¾	13	..	Brockway	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	14⅞	
73⅛	63	4	Bkyn Man T	100	71½	70¾	71½	70⅝	
176⅜	131	5	Bkyn Un G	800	173	170	171¾	173¼	
20⅝	13½	3	Bruns Balke	100	15½	13⅜	15½	15⅜	
23⅞	14½	..	Bruns Term	1500	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	19½	
26⅞	22½	1	Bucyrus	400	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25½	
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	300	13	12⅝	12¾	12½	
51⅝	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	1000	50	48¼	48⅞	48	
34⅜	26⅞	3	Bulova Watch	300	30⅞	30⅛	32⅞	34	
50⅞	43¼	.80	Burroughs	100	48⅜	46⅛	47	46⅛	
48⅜	36	2⅜	Bush Term	700	45¾	43⅞	45⅝	44	
108	100¼	7	Bush T deb	50	106¼	105	106¼	105⅜	
114	109⅛	7	Bush Bld pf	10	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111¼	
4¼	3	.50	Butte Copp	100	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛	
5¾	4½	2	Butte & Sup	100	5	5	5	5	
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	500	28⅜	27	28⅜	28⅞	
93⅝	80⅛	..	Byers	600	85¾	82½	85	82	

—C—

77	66⅜	4	Calif Pack	4000	77	74⅞	75⅞	74	
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1½	1¼	1½	1½	
27	19	2	Campbell	100	23	23	23	..	
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ari	600	77¾	76¼	77¾	76	
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	100	30	29¾	29⅞	29¾	
73¾	63¾	5	Canada Dry	100	73	71	72¼	71⅛	
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	1000	209	207½	209	207	
32½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	32	31⅜	31¾	31⅞	
37	33	3	Capital A pf	100	37	37	37		
249⅞	192¼	6	Case Thresh	300	229½	223	228	222¾	
68⅝	54	3	Caterpillar	200	67	65	67	65¼	
57¾	35½	3	Celotex	3800	52	50⅜	51½	50½	
84	71	7	Celotex pf	100	77	77	77	77½	
27¾	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24¾	24	24	..	
34¾	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	200	34	32⅞	33⅜	32½	
110	105¼	7	Cen Alloy pf	10	108	103	108	108	
34⅜	31⅝	..	Cen Alloy ct	100	33¼	32½	33¼	32¾	
5	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼	
65⅜	59¼	6	Cerro de P	300	61¼	61	61	60⅝	
15⅝	11	..	Cert-Teed	400	13⅝	13¼	13½	13¾	
50	36	4.20	Checker Cab	1300	47¼	46	46½	45½	
74	63½	3	Ches Corp	100	73½	71¾	73½	72	
237½	206	10	Ches & Ohio	100	230	230	230	226	
6⅜	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	
8⅜	5⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅔	
47	40	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	40	40	40		
15⅞	13⅝	..	Chi Gt West	200	13½	13	13¼	12¾	
26⅜	23	..	Chi M&SP	100	23¾	23¼	23⅜	23¼	
46¼	40¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	42¼	41⅜	42¼	41	
89⅞	74	5	Chi & NW	200	87⅜	86	87	85½	
32⅞	22½	..	Chi Pneu	100	28	27¾	28	28	
54½	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	53½	53½	53		
125¾	114	7	Chi RI	100	121¼	120	121¼	120	
108¾	107	7	Chi RI 7%	20	107½	107½	107½	107¾	
28¼	25	3	Chick Cot O	100	27	27	27	..	
43¾	33¾	3	Chrysler	1700	39	37¾	39	38	
49	40⅛	3.60	City Ice	400	44½	44½	44½	44	
10¼	8⅜	1	City Stores	100	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅜	33	3	Clark Equip	100	37	37	37	..	
41	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	37⅛	37m	37½	..	
152⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1000	149⅜	149	149⅜	148¼	
33¾	14⅝	..	Colin-A	100	31	29⅜	30m	29⅛	
57	36½	2	Colo F&I	200	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	52½	
93⅞	70½	2⅜	Colum Gas	2500	92	89⅞	91⅞	89¼	
195¾	168⅛	5⅝	Col Carbon	600	184½	181¾	183⅛	180¾	
3¼	1	..	Col Carbon rts	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
31⅜	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	3700	29½	28	28¾	27½	
37¾	23¾	2	Com Cred	400	36¾	35½	36	36⅝	
43¾	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	1000	42⅛	41¾	41⅞	42½	
25	22	2	Com Cr pf B	50	25	25	25	24¾	
51¾	36⅛	1.60	Com Inv Tr	1700	49⅞	49	49¾	49⅞	
19¾	11	..	Com Inv war	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
32¾	27¼	1	Com Sol	1500	31⅞	30¾	31½	30⅞	
18¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	1600	17	16½	16¾	16⅝	
100	99	..	Comwlth S pr	100	99	99	99	99	
49¾	45	2	Conde Nast		45	45	45		
18⅜	13⅛	..	Coleum	100	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	17	
1½	½	..	Conley T st	100	½	½	½		
23	15½	2	Con Film	100	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	20½	
25	18	2	Con Film pf		23¾	23⅛	23⅜	23¼	
121⅜	96⅜	4	Con Gas	4000	119¼	117½	119	117¾	
22¼	12	1.20	Container A	900	21¼	20½	21¼	20⅞	
8½	4¼	..	Container B	100	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7⅞	
52½	39	..	Cont Bak A	2800	45¾	43⅝	45¾	44	
7	3⅝	..	Cont Bak B	400	6	6	6	6	
94⅞	88	.8	Cont Bak pf	600	90¼	89½	90¼	89	
66⅜	50½	2½	Cont Can	2600	66¼	64	66¼	63½	
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	300	31	30½	30¼	30⅜	
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	100	67⅞	67½	67⅞	67	
81¼	55	..	Cont Motors	100	7⅝	7	7⅛	7¼	
23⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	200	21	19⅞	20⅞	19¾	
38¾	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	100	35¼	34½	35	34¼	
99¾	87½	3⅝	Corn Prod	600	95½	92	95½	93	
142⅜	110	2	Corn Prod pf	100	141½	141½	141¾	140	
33	24½	2⅝	Coty	2600	28½	28½	28½	28	
22	10¼	1	Crosley	300	17⅞	17	17⅝	17	
53⅞	43	..	Crown Cork	200	49⅜	48½	49⅜	47½	
55	33	..	Crown W I pf	50	95	95	95	95	
18½	17	1	Crown Zell	500	18¼	17½	17½	17½	
92½	86	5⅝	Crucible	200	88	86¼	88	86	
114½	110	7	Crucible pf	40	114½	113	113		
1¼	⅞	..	Cuba Cane	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅜	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	1500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	⅛	..	Cuba Cane ctfs	100	½	½	½	½	
16	9	..	Cuba Co	500	14	13¾	14	..	
9	7½	..	Cuba Am Sugar	500	8⅛	8	8	8	
2⅛	1½	..	Cuba Dom S	500	1½	1½	1½	..	
56	45	4	Cudahy	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
11⅜	6½	..	Curtiss Wright	7100	10⅜	10¼	10½	10¼	
137⅞	133⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1500	16¾	16¼	16½	16½	
77⅞	64	3½	Cutler	300	75	73	75	..	

—D—

40	28⅝	..	Davison	1000	38⅝	37⅛	38	37¼	
127½	117	7	Deere pf	60	123¼	123¼	123¼	125	
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	200	240¼	240	240¼	..	
43½	30⅞	2.40	Devoe & R A	1100	41¾	40¼	40⅝	40⅜	
170	189	8	Diamind M	2030	170	156¾	170	155	
131	112½	4⅝	Dupont	2000	125¼	123¾	125	123⅜	
117½	114½	6	Dupont deb	400	116⅜	116¼	116⅜	116¼	
100½	97	8	Duplan S pf	20	98⅝	98½	98½	98	

—E—

25½	20½	1½	Eastern RM	100	23¾	23¾	23¾		
218¾	175¼	5⅝	East Kodak	14700	218¾	212¾	217¼	211	
37¼	27⅝	3	Eaton Axle	1600	36	35	35	35⅜	
105	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	900	98¼	97	98¼	98	
6⅜	4½	..	Elec Boat	100	6	6	6	6	
66¾	49¼	1	Elec P&L	23000	66¾	65	65⅞	65⅛	
109¾	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109½	109½	109½	..	
111½	106¼	3	Elec P&L 80% pf	30	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..	
79¼	69⅜	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	75½	75¼	75½	75	
5	4	..	Elk Horn	200	4	4	4	..	
14	10	..	Elk Horn pf	50	9½	9½	9½	11	
58⅜	32½	5	End Johns	800	56	55	56	56	
57¾	39¼	1⅝	Eng P S	4500	54½	53¼	54½	53	
99	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	98	98	98	98½	
	⅛	..	Erie rts	58000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
63¾	36⅛	3	Erie	3700	60	58⅝	59½	58⅞	
67⅜	61⅜	4	Erie 1 pf	400	66⅜	66	66⅜	66⅛	
103	18½	2½	Evans Auto L	2000	29	25½	28¾	27	
28½	22	1½	Ex Buffet	20	25⅛	25	25	25	

—F—

7⅜	4⅞	..	Fairbanks	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	
30⅜	15	..	Fairbanks pf	30	15	18¾	19	..	
38	24½	3	Fairb Morse	1300	36⅛	36½	36⅞	36⅝	
25½	20	2½	Fasion Pk	400	25	24¾	25	24½	
36½	29	..	Fed Dent St	100	32½	32½	32½	32⅜	
99½	98	.7	Fed M&S pf	200	99½	98½	99½	99½	
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T 6	400	12¼	10½	12¼	..	

—H—

17½	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16m	
81⅝	25	1⅝	Hahn Dpt pf	100	79½	79½	79½	..	
29¼	25	1½	Hall Print	100	25	25	25	..	
120	100½	7	Hanna Co	10	122	116	122	..	
90m	85		Hanna pf n	40	90	90	90	90	
20	13¾	1.20	Hartman B	400	17½	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	
9½	6⅜	8a	Hayes Body	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
85	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	81½	81½	81½	79	
90½	83½	5	Hershey pf	200	86	86	86	86	

—I—

20	15	..	Hoe & Co	100	18	18	18	17	
12⅝	7	..	Hollander	400	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	
34½	26¼	2½	Holland F	200	34½	33½	34½	..	
29	19	2	Houdaille B	1300	24½	24	24	23⅞	
70½	52¼	..	Houston Oil	3000	65	61	64½	61¼	
41⅞	35¾	4⅝	Howe Sound	400	37⅝	37½	37¾	37¾	
79½	77	5	Hud Man pf	100	75	75	75

WOOL BUYING IS QUIET AND PRICES EASIER

Trade Interest Centered in Control of 1930 Clip—Goods Demand Light

Wool trade interest is directed mostly at the moment toward the progress of the marketing of the 1930 wool clip, involving the efforts of the dealers on the one hand to control the clip, and the attempts on the other hand of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, which is the growers' Government-supported scheme to obtain a big portion—one-third or more—of the domestic clip to sell this year.

In certain sections, too, the sponsors of the growers' plan are endeavoring to set up co-operative associations where they have not existed hitherto, notably in Texas, the largest wool producing state by far of the country.

In the Lone Star state, the marketing of the clip, owing to the nature of the clip itself, has not lent itself readily to the co-operative plan, and the growers in Texas have much less to gain probably than those in some other states.

Growers Plan on Trial

In some sections it would appear that the growers' plan has been approved by co-operative associations, while in other sections this does not appear to be the case, and notably in the far Northwest.

In Arizona most recent advices, moreover, indicate that the National Wool Marketing Corporation had obtained to the first of the week about 600,000 pounds, whereas the established dealers have obtained at least 1,500,000 pounds, Arizona being important not because of its size as a wool-producing state, but rather because it is the first state to shear.

The demand for the finished fabric in the piece goods markets is not so strong as the manufacturers could wish. Some of the dress goods mills latterly have been having a fairly good business, which has accounted in part at least for a bigger movement in fine dry-combed tops, which now appears to be subsiding. Some business in fine domestic wools on this account continues at prices which were current a week ago, say 70@75 cents for average to good top-making wools and up to 80 cents on choice fine staple wools of the best type.

Some mills have been showing interest in quarter-blood combing wools at around 35 cents for best Ohio and Michigan wools, with territory quarters bringing about 63@65 cents, clean basis.

Woolen mill wools have been rather slow of sale this week again, although noils and wastes are fairly stable in price.

Foreign Markets Easier

Foreign markets have inclined to ease slightly. At the sale held in Melbourne, Tuesday, best 64-70s super combing wools were quotable at the equivalent clean basis of 55 cents, while 64s super combing wools were quotable on the equivalent clean landed basis in bond of about 53 cents. Japan was a fairly keen buyer.

There was a good selection, and withdrawals were not heavy. Prices are fairly steady in Sydney with best 64-70s quotable up to 57 cents, clean basis, equivalent in bond at Boston, although the selection leaves much to be desired.

Sales will resume in New Zealand at Wanganui on March 3, with offerings of 33,000 bales, including the catalogue which was scheduled for Wellington on Feb. 21. The season will be over in New Zealand about the middle of April.

At the Cape the season is about three-quarters over, while at the River Plate, the wools are not half marketed as yet. Prices in both markets are fairly steady on the basis of last week's prices.

Mohair is still rather on the quiet side. Best Texas hair in the original bags is quotable still at around 50 cents.

FURTHER ADVANCES IN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK (AP)—An early advance of 10 or 12 points in cotton today was prompted by relatively firm Liverpool cables and reports of an improved technical position following recent severe declines. It met considerable realizing on liquidation, however, and was followed by reactions, with the mid-afternoon market quiet at net advances of 1 to 2 points.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC

	1930	1929
January gross	$14,316,494	$15,822,510
Net op inc	1,929,875	2,939,151

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
January gross	$1,317,031	$1,617,183
Net operating income	229,793	318,879

ERIE

	1930	1929
January gross	$9,062,415	$10,116,991
Net operating income	880,367	1,449,283
Def after chgs	73,345	*491,562

*Net income.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
January gross	$984,402	$1,111,433
Net oper def	83,566	22,214

LEHIGH VALLEY

	1930	1929
Jan gross	$5,194,967	$5,607,991
Net op inc	599,766	603,365

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

	1930	1929
Jan gross	$1,873,745	$1,848,546
Net oper income	896,025	851,566
Surplus after charges	632,611	581,662

CUTS GASOLINE PRICES

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New York, to meet competition of small independent dealers, cut 1 cent off the price of gasoline in the New York area, making the retail service station price 14.3 cents a gallon, and the tank wagon price 12.3 without the 2-cent state tax. This is the first time in months that a major company has reduced the retail gasoline price below 15 cents. The cut affects Manhattan, the Bronx, all of Westchester County, Long Island and southern Connecticut.

MARINE MIDLAND SEEKS BANK

It is reported in Wall Street that the Marine Midland Corporation, western and central New York state bank holding company, is negotiating to acquire the Fidelity Trust Company of New York City. The banking chain has as yet no institution in New York City, but it was reported at organization last fall that the Marine Trust Company of New York would be formed as a Wall Street unit.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.

The Omaha, Neb., retail store of Montgomery, Ward & Co., has been closed. Inadequate building facilities with which to do business was given as the reason for closing.

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD CO.

Heywood-Wakefield Co. directors suspended dividends on the second preferred stock, but declared regular quarterly declaration of $1.75 on the first preferred stock.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	46	46
Alb P W P 6s	91	91
Alabama 4s	84⅛	84⅛
Allegany 5s '44	101¾	101½
Allegany 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100½	100½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101½	101
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94½	94¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	73¾	72½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	153¼	150⅝
Am T&T col 5s '46	103⅝	103½
Am T&T col '65	101⅝	101¼
Am T&T sf 5s '60	101¾	101½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	88¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83¾	83¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅜	92⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	135	135
Atch T&SF 4s '95	90½	90½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	97½	97½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76	75
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¾	100¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	92
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	92⅜	92⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	99½	99½
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	101¾
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅜	102⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅜	103⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103¾	103¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	87	86⅝
Belding Hem 6s '36	70	70
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅝	102⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102⅞	102⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98	97¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	104¼	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97½	97¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	85⅞	85⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	85⅞	85⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92⅛	92⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100¾	100¾
By Products 5½s C	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93⅞	93⅞
Can Nat Ry 4s '68	93⅝	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s	101	100⅞
Can North 4½s	99½	99½
Can North sf 7s '40	110	110
Can Pacific deb 4s	84	84
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102	101¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92⅛	92
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103	102¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	109⅛	109⅛
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	74½	74½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O cv 4½s B	94⅜	94
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	92⅛	92⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	64¼
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100½	100⅜
Chi MacSP cv 4½s '32 ct	92¾	92¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¼	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¼	92
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	99⅝	99½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	105	105
Chi R I&P gen 4s '88	88½	88½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96⅞	96½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94⅛	93⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	104½	104½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	97¼	97⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87	87
Cin 4s	95¼	95¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100⅛	99¾
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86¼	86
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93½	93
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104½	104½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105½	105½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	100⅜	100½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80½	80¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	38	38
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92⅞	92
Del & Huson 7s '30	100½	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98⅜	98⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94¼	94⅛
Den Rio G 4½s '36	96¼	96⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96⅛	96⅛
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	89½	89½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103¼	103
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103	103
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¼	106
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94⅜	94⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99	99
Feast Cuba Sug 7½s '37	80	80
Edith Rock 6s	100½	100½
Erie 5s '67	95¾	95½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	81	81
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	80½	80¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	58¼	58⅛
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	80⅜	30¼
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	100⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	103	103
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106½	106½
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅞	104⅝
Great Northern 4s '76 D	96½	96½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110½	110½
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	102¾	102¾
Havana Elec 5s '52	84	84
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	80	80
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	72
Hupmbile Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¾	103½
Ill Cen 3½s '52	84	84
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98⅞	98¾
Ill Cen Cairo 4s	88½	88½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92½	92½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¼	97¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66	65½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66	66
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94	94
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	92	92
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89½	89½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97⅛	97⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	86¼	86¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93¾	93¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96¾	96⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	74¼	74¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90⅜	89⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	119½	118½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96⅝	96½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	34½	34⅛
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104½	104¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101	100½
Keith 6s '46	82	82
Kentucky Cen 4s	89¼	89
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	75½	75½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100⅛	100½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88	87¾
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	73½	73½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	111¼	110
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	96¾	95¼
Long Island con 5s '31	100	100
L&N uni 4s '40	94⅜	94⅜
L&N rfg 4½s W E	95⅞	95⅝
L&N 7s '30	100½	100½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59¼	59
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅜	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104½	104½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75	74¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99⅜	99⅜
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99¼	99¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	100
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109½	109½
Montana Pow rfg 5s '43	100⅜	100⅝
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	90⅞	90⅛
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55¼	55¼
Nat Acme 6s '42	102⅛	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅛	98⅛
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	91½	91½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89½	89½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s 2013	97⅜	97⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅝	105⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¼	106¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102⅜	102¼
N Y Dock 4½s '51	80½	80½
N Y Edison rfg 4½s '41	111⅛	111⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105½	105½
NY LE&W 5½s	100	99
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	83	83
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83	83
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91⅝	91⅝
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105	105
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	127	127
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55¾	55¾
NY Ry new 6s '65	51½	51½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	21⅝	21½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
NY Tel deb 5s '49	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅛	107⅛
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	89	89
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101⅝	101⅜
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102⅜	102⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	58½	58½
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	102	101½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100⅝	100⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65¾	65¾
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	89	88⅝
Nor Pac 4s 2047	104	104
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112½	112½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105	105
Ore Wash 1st&ref 4s '61	89	89
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¾	101½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	94¼	94¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	81	80
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅞	99¾
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	78	78
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	47	47
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80⅝	80⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98¾	98⅝
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98¾	98¾
Penn R R 5s '64	103	103
Penn R R gold 4½s '36	108⅞	108½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Pere Marq 4s '56	91¼	91½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	90½	90⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	97⅝	97⅝
Phil E Pow'd C & I 5s '72	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	95⅝	95
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98¾	98¾
Port Gen Elec 5½s '35	99¾	99¾
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106	105¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93⅜	93⅜
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	73½	73½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '66	102⅝	102⅝
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	96¼	96¼
Pub Svc E & G 7	95⅞	95¾
Pub Svc Gen 4s '65	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	101⅛	101
Read Jer Cent 7s '57	97⅞	97⅞
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	91	91
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand ww	96⅞	96⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5s 1st '53	103¼	103
Richfield Oil 6s	95	95
Rochester Gas 7s '48	106¾	106¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97⅞	97⅞
Rutland con 4½s '41	88	88
St L & S F 4s A '50	89⅛	89⅛
St L & S F 4½s '78	90¼	90
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
St Jos L H&P 5½s '41	95⅝	95⅝
San Ant Ar Ar P 1st 4s '43	91½	91½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74¼	73⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	67	66⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97½	97⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	94
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45⅜	45
Shell Un 5s ct ww	98⅝	98⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅝	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95⅝	95¼
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	104¼	104⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅝	91⅜
So Pac 4½s '60 ww	98	97¾
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	100	100
So Pac S Ter 4s '50	90½	90½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅝	89½
So Ry con 5s '94	108	108
So Ry gen 6s '56	116⅞	116⅝
So Ay gen 6½s '56	122⅞	122⅛
So Ry 5s Mem div '98	106⅝	106⅝
So Ry 4s St L div '51	89	89
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102½	102½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¾	95¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '43	89	89
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105⅝	105½
Tex Corp 5s '44 rcts	100⅞	100½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100⅝	100⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100¾	100½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	31
Tol St L & W 4s '50	91⅝	91½
Trans Cont Oil 6½ '38 ww	98	97¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
U S Rubber 5s '47	86⅜	86⅛
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¾	100¾
United N J 4s	93¼	93¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92½	92½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98	98
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87	86¼
Wabash 4½s '78	91⅜	91⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅞	101⅝
Wabash 5s B '76	99⅜	99½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Wabash 5½s '75	104½	104½
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103	103
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅜	105⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	102	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western Pac 5s A '46	101¼	101¼
Western Un 5s '51	101	101
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	91½	91⅜
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	88½	88⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	101
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	34	34
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¼	101¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	99⅞
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	91	90

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Feb26	Feb25
3½s '47	99.14	99.16	99.14	99.14	99.17	
4th 4¼s '38	101.16	101.7	101.6	101.7	101.6	
US 3¾s '47	99.21	99.22	99.21	99.22	99.20	
US 3¾s '56	104.4	104.10	104.4	104.10	104.4	
US 4s '54	106.25	107.2	106.25	107.2	106.30	
1st 4¼s '47	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.29	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abiti P&P 5s '53	83	83
Adriatic El 7s '52	99½	99½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	71¾	71¾
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	78	78
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	72	72
Antioquia 7s A '45	75	75
Ontwerp 5s '58 *	94½	94½
Argentine 5½s '62	92⅜	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96½	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97	96½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97⅛	97⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅛	97⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97	96½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97¼	97¼
Australia 4½s '57	82	82
Australia 5s '55	88½	88
Australia 5s '57	88¾	88½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	104
Austria Hydro 6½s rcts	83½	83½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	87⅜	87⅜
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Bavaria (State) 6s '45	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅞	110⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	110
Berlin 6s '58	89⅞	89¾
Berlin 6½s '50	93⅝	93⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90½	90½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	95	95
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	74¼	74
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	75	75
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	91¼	91¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¼
Brazil (U S) 7s '52	85½	85½
Brandenburg 7s '46	76¾	76¾
Brazil (U S) 8s '41	76¾	76¾
Bremen 8s '35	96⅜	96¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	101½	101½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	78½	78
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	85	85
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	98	98
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	84	84
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	94¼	94¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	95	94⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89½	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90¾	90¾
Christiania (City) 6s '54	89⅜	89⅛
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	100	100
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	93½	93½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	72	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75¼	75¼
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	75	75
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	91¼	90⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ctf	97	96¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	88	88
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	96	96
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	86½	86½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	73¼	73¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109¼	109¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92	91¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	104⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅞	98⅞
Dominic (Rep) s f 5½s '42	96½	95⅞
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	95	95
Dresden 7s '45	98	98
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch E I s f 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Duke Power 6s	104	104
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92½	92½
Finland 5½s '58	86½	86½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96	96
Finland (Rep) 6s '56	97½	97½
Finnish A 6½s '54	96¾	96½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	114¾	114¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121	120
Germ 7s '49	107⅞	107
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89¾	89¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84	83¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83⅞	83½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94⅞	94¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	91¼	91¼
Germ G E 6s '48	93⅝	93⅝
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98	98
Greek 6s '68	86½	86½
Harpen 6s '49 w w	93¾	93¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101½	101½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93¼	93⅛
Iseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88	87½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97	97
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96⅝	96⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95
Italy (Kingd) 7s '51	99	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96⅛	96⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5s '65	103½	103
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	79	79
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 w w	95¼	95¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97½	97½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	103¼
Medellin 6½s '54	66½	66½
Mex 6s small A '33	24¼	24⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90½	90½
Minas 6½s '58 ct	74¼	74
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97½	97
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100½	100½
New So Wales 5s '58	85½	85¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104⅝	104⅛
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	87¾	87
Norway Bank 6s '67	96½	96½
Norway (King) 5s '63	97⅞	97¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	101
Norway (King) ..s '65	103¼	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅛	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	91½	91½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88⅞	88¼
Oriental Dev 6s '53	98⅛	97¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99¾	99¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101½	101½
Oslo G & E 5s '63	93	92½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	91½	91½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	101	101
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103½	103¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¼	105¼
Peru 6s '60	74½	74
Peru 7s '59	93½	93½
Poland 6s '40	75¾	75¾
Poland 8s '50	97⅞	97⅞
Poland 8s '50	83⅝	83⅝
Porto Ale (City) 7s '61	92½	92½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106½	106½
Pressed Steel 6s '47	101	101
Rhine West '53 xw	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96⅜	96⅜
Rio de Jan (City 6½s '53	74¼	74
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99¼	99¼
Rio G do

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OTTAWA MAKES PLAYOFF PLACE

Tie With Canadiens—Chicago Now Even With Rangers for Second

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Boston	33	1	4	152	85	67
N. Y. Rangers	16	5	15	119	114	37
Chicago	17	3	16	95	93	37
Detroit	13	4	20	102	115	30
Pittsburgh	5	2	30	88	160	12
Canadian Division						
Montreal	20	5	13	123	98	45
Canadiens	17	7	12	111	93	41
Ottawa	17	7	13	112	98	41
Toronto	14	4	18	99	104	32
N. Y. Americans	11	4	22	93	136	26

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 7, Pittsburgh 0.
Americans 4, Canadiens 2.
Chicago 2, Montreal 0.
Ottawa 2, Toronto 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The local Senators not only made certain of a playoff right in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League, but they tied Canadiens for second place in the group by defeating the Toronto Maple Leafs here on Tuesday night, 2 to 0, after 10 minutes' overtime play. The game was one of the hardest and fastest played here this season and there was little to choose between the two teams during the regular 60 minutes, but the locals had the edge in the overtime, particularly after scoring their first goal, which was of an easy nature. Until that time both goals had been threatened on numerous occasions, but there was no scoring due to smart work by the custodians and overanxiousness on the part of the attackers when well placed.

In the overtime Finnigan scored twice, the first being on a long slow shot that Chabot handled and then let drop back of the line into the goal. Twenty seconds later Finnigan was on the final end of a double passing attack with Lamb and Clancy and the visitors' goalie had no chance to make the save.

The victory was the fifth in six games that the locals have scored over Toronto this season and gave them a margin of nine points on the losers who are in fourth place. The summary:

OTTAWA	TORONTO
H. Kilrea, Touhey, lw	rw, Bailey, Conacher
Lamb, Cox, c	c, Blair, Primeau, Nighbor, Pettinger
Finnigan, Gagne, rw	lw, Cotton, Jackson
Alex. Smith, Starr, ld	rd, Day, Duncan
Clancy, Shields, rd	ld, Horner, Art. Smith
Connell, g	g, Chabot

Score—Ottawa 2, Toronto 0. Goals—Finnigan 2 for Ottawa. Assists—Lamb and Clancy for Ottawa. Referee—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Umpire—Fred O. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que. — The Chicago Black Hawks checked a losing streak that has continued for a couple of weeks by defeating the Montreal Maroons here on Tuesday night by 2 to 0 and thereby tied the New York Rangers for second place in the American section of the National Hockey League Race. The result of the game also served to tighten up the race in the Canadian group of the league. On the play, the Maroons deserved a victory, but the spectacular work of Gardiner in the Chicago goal and the strong protection given him by his defense players, frequently turned back promising efforts by the locals, the custodian having at least half a dozen seemingly impossible saves to his credit.

The game was featured by heavy checking with the locals using their bodies on every occasion, but the constant shifts of forwards made by the visitors enabled them to stand up under the checking. There was no scoring in the first period, but less than three minutes after the start of the second Arbour batted in the rebound from Somers' shot. Soon afterward Trottier scored for the locals, but it was called back for an offside pass. The Maroons staged strong offensives during the remainder of this period and also through the third and it looked as if they would get the equalizer at any time. However, the Hawks held them out, and two seconds before the end of the game Abel broke away from a five-man attack and skated down to get the visitors' second goal. The summary:

CHICAGO	MONTREAL
Arbour, Gottselig, Adams, lw	rw, Smith, Ward, Robinson
Somers, Cook, Ingram, c	c, Stewart, Phillips
Couture, March, Miller, rw	lw, Siebert, Northcott, Trottier
Wentworth, Dutkowski, Bostrom, ld	rd, Munro, Boucher
Ripley, Abel, rd	ld, Dutton, Wilcox
Gardiner, g	g, Benedict

Score—Chicago 2, Montreal 0. Goals—Arbour and Abel for Chicago. Assist—Somers for Chicago. Referees—B. R. Corbeau, Penetang, and C. J. Denneny, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

The Boston Bruins won their eighth-straight game in defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates at the Boston Garden Tuesday night in the National Hockey League, and have run their latest winning streak to 14 without defeat, one game ending in a tie. The game lacked interest except in brief periods when the Bruin attacks resulted in excellent team play.

The locals scored twice in the first period, once in the second and four times in the final session with Weiland featuring the Boston attack, scoring four goals. Clapper, Boston right wing, trailed Weiland with three points, one goal and two assists. The game was cleanly played, with two Pirate penalties in the first period, the only ones registered. With hardly a body check in evidence, plays were carried right to the net and the goalies made some spectacular saves. The summary:

BOSTON	PITTSBURGH
Galbraith, Carson, Owen, lw	rw, Darragh, Barton
Barry, Weiland, c	c, Fraser, Drury, Manners
Oliver, Clapper, rw	lw, Lowrey, Jarvis
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd, Spring, McKinnon
Shore, Owen, rd	ld, Smith, Milks
Thompson, g	g, Miller

Score—Boston 7, Pittsburgh 0. Goals—Weiland 4, Oliver, Shore, Clapper for Boston. Assists—Clapper 3, Shore, Hitchman, Barry for Boston. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK — The New York Americans, with potent aid from Patterson and Worters, scored a 4-to-2 victory over the Canadians of Montreal Tuesday, in their last visit to Madison Square Garden, except possibly in the National Hockey League playoffs. Patterson scored three of the American goals, and was also very efficient on defense, while the little goalie slipped only twice, both early in the game.

A series of American attacks at the start was foiled, and the first goal came to the visitors. An attack by McCaffrey rebounded from Worter's stick and Morenz slapped the puck in, but almost from the faceoff, Patterson rushed and tied the score. Both teams played fast hockey for the balance of the session and Mondou, going in at center, dashed down individually for the goal that gave the Canadiens the lead.

Patterson continued his brilliant play at the start of the second period, scoring twice by similar rushes, the first unassisted and the next on a play with a pass from Himes. Tripping McVeigh sent two Canadiens off the ice at once later in the session, but not until their return did any score come. Then Boyd registered when the substitute Canadian goalie, Murray, failed to get Massecar's shot clear. The Canadiens, with Morenz as roving defense and attack, used every possible attack to score in the final session, but the little goalie of the Americans stopped every one, and finally a penalty took the star of the Frenchmen off the ice, and with him went the last Canadien opportunity.

AMERICANS	CANADIENS
McVeigh, Massecar, Burmister, lw	rw, Larochelle, Wasnie
Himes, Holmes, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Mondou
Patterson, Boyd, Burmister, rw	lw, Joliat, Carson, G. Mantha
Brydge, Conacher, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Simpson, Burch, rd	ld, McCaffrey, Burke, Morenz
Worters, g	g, Murray

Score—Americans 4, Canadiens 2. Goals—Patterson 3, Boyd for Americans; Morenz, Mondou for Canadiens. Assists—Himes, Massecar for Americans; McCaffrey for Canadiens. Referees—W. J. Stewart and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PLAYOFF IS FORCED BY MONTCLAIR A. C.

Ties University Club in Class B Squash Racquets

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

Team	Rounds Won	Lost	Matches Won	Lost	Pct
University Club	7	2	30	15	.778
Montclair A. C.	7	2	27	18	.778
Racquet & Tennis C.	6	3	24	21	.667
Princeton Club	5	4	24	20	.556
Park Avenue Squash	5	4	22	23	.556
Staten Island Club	5	4	22	23	.556
Heights Casino	4	5	21	22	.444
Rockaway Hunting C.	3	6	19	26	.333
Harvard Club	2	7	19	26	.222
Nassau Country C.	1	8	14	31	.111

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Montclair Athletic Club forced a play-off in the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship when its team won the final round match, delayed from the preceding week, from the Princeton Club five by a score of 3 matches to 2. This places them on even terms with University Club, with seven victories each, with the regular schedule completed. The summary:

MONTCLAIR A. C. 3, PRINCETON CLUB 2

Grey D. Richman, Princeton Club, defeated L. R. Dilks, Montclair, 15—4, 15—10, 15—4.
J. W. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated E. L. Gordy, Montclair, 8—15, 7—15, 15—3, 15—13, 15—14.
R. P. Swift, Montclair, defeated J. W. Powell, Princeton Club, 15—4, 18—16, 12—15, 11—13, 15—10.
L. S. Murphy, Montclair, defeated D. B. Foresman, Princeton, 18—17, 18—17, 15—11.
H. Knox, Montclair, defeated M. T. McLeod, Princeton, 17—14, 15—10, 4—15, 15—9.

PICK-UPS

COACH FRED F. MITCHELL of the Harvard varsity baseball team got his first look at pitching and catching material for the coming season on Tuesday, when the candidates, including several veterans, reported for cage practice. The squad, which also consisted of one or two infielders, and outfielders, did very little work for the first time out. They merely threw the ball around to limber up stiff muscles and ended the day with several laps around the indoor track. These men will report daily, and Coach Mitchell plans to increase the amount of duty until the weather permits playing outdoors.

Edward Morris, pitching star of the Boston Red Sox, has signed his 1930 contract. This brings to an end all rumors to the effect that the big right-hander had not accepted the terms offered him by President J. A. R. Quinn. He is in fine condition and expects the coming season to be his best. The New York Giants' manager, John J. McGraw, arrived in camp at San Antonio, Tex., on Tuesday and took charge of the squad, which up to that time had been under the leadership of Coaches D. J. Bancroft and E. F. Meusel. Manager McGraw has just returned from Havana, Cuba, and states that he has made arrangements for the Chicago White Sox and Giants to play a series of exhibition games in Mexico. All that is necessary now to complete the plans is the consent of the White Sox management.

W. R. Breckenridge, recruit pitcher with the Philadelphia Athletics and former Dartmouth College star, has turned in his resignation to Manager Connie Mack. The young right-hander has abandoned baseball at the request of his father to study law at the University of Oklahoma.

The veteran Athletic pitcher, J. P. Quinn, advises a boxman to spend a great deal of time developing his legs and wind; and believing the proper way to accomplish this is to do plenty of walking. He spent the first few days at Hot Springs, Ark., hiking five miles a day and increased this distance first to eight and then to 10 miles. His final week included walks of 15 miles. The veteran recently stated that if the train was not on time, he would be tempted to make the trip to Florida on foot.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Michigan 30, Chicago 15.
Pennsylvania 32, Swarthmore 21.
Pittsburgh 47, Carnegie Tech 22.
Ohio 37, Marietta 21.
St. Louis 31, Iowa 24.
Oberlin 26, Ohio Northern 20.
Drake 33, Creighton 32.
Kalamazoo 26, Hillsdale 23.
Marquette 26, Lawrence 25.
Monmouth 20, Knox 13.
Eureka 28, Illinois Wes. 24.
Western Union 23, Buena Vista 22.
St. Viator 20, Millikin 16.
Concordia 33, Moorehead Teachers 25.

NO MAJOR CHANGES EXPECTED

PALO ALTO, Calif., (AP)—Glenn S. Warner, Stanford University football coach, expressed the opinion Tuesday that the football rules will not be subject to any major changes when the rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association meets in Absecon, N. J., March 21-25. Warner, who will attend the meeting, is not a member of the rules committee, but is on the advisory committee. He said efforts would be made to recodify and simplify the rules.

CAPTAIN COOKE TAKES OFFICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Capt. Henry D. Cooke officially relieved Commander Jonas H. Ingram as head of the department of physical training at the United States Naval Academy, Tuesday. Captain Cooke, as head of this department, will be a member of the academic board and have charge of athletics as well as the general physical training of all midshipmen.

MRS. OCHOA RETAINS TITLE

MANILA (AP)—Mrs. Feliha Ochoa retained her title of champion woman tennis player of the Philippines on Tuesday by defeating Miss Alice Davis, daughter of Governor-General Dwight F. Davis, in the final singles match of the tournament. The scores were 6—4, 4—6, 7—5. Francisco and Guillermo Aragon, brothers, defending their title of men's doubles champions, eliminated the Chinese team of Lum and Khoo 5—7, 2—6, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5.

CHURCH TENNIS JUNE 13-14

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Merion Cricket Club tennis committee has announced that the Church Cup tennis matches, in which players from Boston, New York and Philadelphia compete, will be held at the Merion Club, Haverford, June 13 and 14. Since Francis T. Hunter, of New Rochelle, N. Y., is not expected to compete in Europe this year, it is probable he will be available for the New York team.

TURNESA AND COOPER TIE

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Michael Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., and Harry Cooper, Los Angeles, divided in the first 18 holes play of the $2000 Central Florida open golf tournament here Tuesday by compiling 68's for their half-way mark.

BUSY WEEK FOR 'BIG TEN' FIVES

Purdue in Front With Six Victories—McCracken Leading Individuals

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Purdue	6	0	228	129	1.000
Wisconsin	6	2	189	163	.750
Michigan	6	2	212	152	.750
Indiana	5	3	230	204	.625
Illinois	6	4	232	217	.600
Northwestern	5	5	294	280	.500
Minnesota	2	7	194	302	.222
Ohio State	1	7	173	218	.125
Chicago	1	8	184	270	.111

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Eight of the 12 remaining games in the basketball championship campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference are to be played within the next seven days, forming the busiest period of the entire season. Purdue University, still leading with an undefeated record, faces three engagements. Two of these bring important situations. The first is with Northwestern University, who may give Coach W. L. Lambert's boys some trouble at Lafayette, Ind., tonight.

On Saturday the Purdue quintet is to be at home to University of Minnesota, which it defeated recently in a one-sided contest, and therefore does not rate highly. On Monday comes the biggest test of the closing stretch of the race, Purdue invading Ann Arbor, Mich., to meet University of Michigan. The Wolverines are tied for second, and they form the only strong rival the Boilermakers have met or will meet. The Lafayette team does not play Wisconsin, Indiana or Illinois, the other leading contenders.

Michigan has another important engagement, visiting University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill., on Saturday. Little difficulty is anticipated by University of Wisconsin receiving Ohio State University at Madison, Wis., on Monday. Ohio State first visits Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind., on Saturday. The latter also receives Minnesota on Monday. One other game takes University of Chicago to Northwestern at Evanston Ill., on Saturday.

Michigan vs. Purdue

Michigan sets up a real hurdle for Purdue. Coach George F. Veenker's boys have won six of eight games, tying for second place. Their most recent victory, 30 to 15, over Chicago revealed them in good shape, with the shooting form of J. E. Truskowski '30, center, regained. Truskowski had slowed up somewhat in the three previous games, but he made 12 points against Chicago, thereby advancing to seventh place in Conference scoring.

Purdue won a previous encounter with Northwestern by a fairly wide margin, and last week defeated Minnesota, 42 to 24. The Boilermakers won their first game of the season from Michigan, 23 to 19. Coach Lambert's quintet has been going along in fine shape, and if it continues to play with caution and enthusiasm it may come through this three-game crisis. However, the contests come in rapid succession and it is possible that it may be outscored in one or two of these games.

When Ohio State carried them into an extra period a week ago, they showed it is possible to upset the leaders. It will be hard, of course, if C. C. Murphy '30, center, and J. B. Wooden '32, right guard, who scored 16 and 15 points, respectively, against Minnesota, both keep going. Murphy claims second place in the Conference individual scoring with a season total of 85 points, while Wooden climbed up to a tie for fourth with 71 for a total.

Illinois May Surprise

If Michigan tries to save its energies in the Illinois contest Saturday, with Monday's coming Purdue engagement in mind, it may be surprised by the Illini. The latter has had some strange ups and downs, winning six of 10 tests. It lost its last two games, 34 to 32 to Northwestern, and 23 to 17 to Wisconsin; but it is nevertheless a strong team when going right. C. B. Harper '31, right forward, was advancing steadily in scoring, until he was held to a pair of free throws by Wisconsin. He held third place among individuals, however, with a season total of 74 points.

In its surprise victory over Wisconsin, 23 to 21, last Saturday, the Chicago quintet was obviously playing over its head. Whether it can rise again in the battle with Northwestern is an interesting question. The Maroons certainly do not have the scoring power to do it on a normal basis, for they have averaged only 20.4 points a game while Northwestern has averaged 29.4. C. M. Fish '31, right guard, is the best scorer with 45 points.

He played a brilliant defensive game against Wisconsin, stopping many shots under the basket in such a clever manner that fouls were not called on him. He is a star at getting the ball away from the opponent's backboard, preventing follow-ups and repeat shots. For Northwestern, Russell Walter '30, center or forward, is back in his stride. He made 15 points in the 47 to 17 win over Minnesota, and eight points against Illinois, advancing his season total to 67 for sixth place. Three of his mates are also high in standing, making 50 points or better.

Indiana appears to be depending too much on the scoring power of B. M. McCracken '30, center. He is the leading individual in the league with 98 points, but when he got only 11 against Michigan the Wolverines won, 21 to 18. A one-man scoring team is easy to guard and if the Hoosiers are to make a good showing in their four remaining games, they must break up this tendency to "let McCracken do it." Strength of the Purdue team lies largely in the fact that when too much attention is given Murphy, then Wooden does the scoring. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts.
B. M. McCracken, c, Indiana	39	20	98
C. C. Murphy, c, Purdue	34	17	85
C. B. Harper, rf, Illinois	24	26	74
H. E. Foster, c, Wisconsin	22	27	71
J. B. Wooden, rg, Wisconsin	28	15	71
Russell Walter, c, Northwestern	24	19	67
J. E. Truskowski, c, Michigan	19	20	58
H. A. Ervin, lf, Ohio State	24	8	56
B. F. Riel, rg, Northwestern	20	14	54
R. T. Lockhart, rg, Northwestern	16	20	52
C. R. Bergherm, lf, Northwestern	19	12	50
Harold Schoenings, rf, Minnesota	18	14	50
E. W. Loose, lf, Minnesota	21	5	47
J. W. Orwig, lg, Michigan	15	16	46
C. M. Fish, rg, Chicago	19	7	45
E. J. Kawal, g, Illinois	14	16	44
D. R. Mills, rg, Illinois	18	8	44

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Princeton 42, Columbia 20.

Favorites Victors in Bermuda Tennis

John H. Doeg Most Prominent Winner in Championship of Men's Division

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Favorites, headed by John H. Doeg, of Santa Monica, Calif., passed through the field in the second round of both the men's and women's division of the Berumda tennis championships.

Doeg, third national ranking star, easily eliminated H. R. Hill, of Bermuda, 6—1, 6—3. Herbert L. Bowman of New York, defending champion, disposed of W. Freisenbruch, of Bermuda, 6—0, 6—1. Berkley R. Bell, of Austin, Tex., like Doeg, a member of the United States "first ten," defeated J. A. Perodeau, of Montreal, 6—0, 6—1. Dean Mathey, of New York, won from A. D. Hashan, Toronto, by default.

C. H. Bernes, of Bermuda, eliminated W. S. Garland, of Wiscasset, Me., 6—0, 6—2 and Henry R. Guild of Boston, defeated H. Colin, of Bermuda, 6—4, 6—3. Karl S. Pfaffman, former Harvard University star, won his match by default from W. S. Jamison, New York.

In the women's singles competition, Miss Penelope W. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., defending champion, defeated Miss Mabel Robinson, of Bermuda, 6—1, 6—3 and Miss Edith Sigourney, of Boston, eliminated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Virginia B. Rice, of Boston, was forced to three sets to beat Miss Gladys Hutchings, of Bermuda, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1 and Mrs. Henry R. Guild had a difficult time disposing of Miss M. F. Harland, of England, 8—6, 5—7, 6—1.

DETROIT KEEPS POSITION SAFE

Olympics Defeat London as Windsor Beats Hamilton

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Cleveland	21	8	7	104	64	50
Buffalo	22	11	3	111	51	46
London	21	3	12	101	81	45
Detroit	20	6	11	105	67	44
Windsor	17	7	11	103	74	42
Hamilton	8	6	21	78	99	22
Niagara Falls	6	6	22	56	101	18
Toronto	7	2	26	64	157	16

RESULTS TUESDAY

Toronto 3, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 5, London 2.
Windsor 3, Hamilton 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—More than 10,000 fans saw Detroit Olympics stage a spectacular third-period spurt to defeat London Panthers here Tuesday night by a score of 5 to 2. The Olympics scored three times in the final period after the visitors had enjoyed a lead until late in the second period. The win kept the fifth-place Windsor Bulldogs at a distance from the fourth position held by Olympics in the International Hockey League. Connors starred for the Olympics with three goals. It was a hard-checking affray from start to finish with numerous penalties. The summary:

DETROIT	LONDON
Brophy, Newman, Gillie, lw	rw, Brydson, Groh
Connors, Bellefeuille, Newman, c	c, Rodden, Palangio, Grosvenor
Filmore, Steele, rw	lw, Sorrell, Rice, Briden
McInenly, Hicks, ld	rd, Holway
Hicks, Evans, rd	ld, Loughlin, Pusie, Briden
Stuart, g	g, Dolson

Score—Detroit 5, London 2. Goals—Connors 3, Gillie, Bellefeuille for Detroit; Palangio, Grosvenor for London. Assists—Brophy 2, Bellefeuille, Newman for Detroit. Referees—Isaac Masters and Guy Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont. — The Windsor Bulldogs, last year's champions, maintained their chances of getting in the playoff for the International Hockey League title by defeating the locals, 3 to 1, here on Tuesday night. There was no scoring in the first period, but the visitors scored twice in the second and each team registered in the final period. The summary:

WINDSOR	HAMILTON
Emms, Duncan, lw	rw, Markle, Hamel
Neville, Hinsperger, c	c, Halliday, Kuntz
Carson, Mooney, rw	lw, Lauder, McIntyre, Gauthier
Brown, Bellemer, ld	rd, Fournier
Arbour, rd	ld, Hoffinger, Paddon
Cox, g	g, Faught

Score—Windsor 3, Hamilton 1. Goals—Brown, Carson and Neville for Windsor; Halliday for Hamilton. Assists—Emms for Windsor. Referee—Thomas Munro, London and Percy Lesueur, Fort Erie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The local Millionaires provided another upset in the International Hockey League campaign by defeating the Cleveland Indians here on Tuesday night, 3 to 1. The visitors scored the opening goal seven minutes after the game started, but the locals tied two minutes later and scored a goal in each of the remaining periods. The losers had the advantage in territorial play but the local defense turned in their best game of the season. The summary:

TORONTO	CLEVELAND
Gregg, Oullette, lw	rw, Clark, Doherty, Dunning
Field, Smith, Martin, c	c, Gray, McGuire, Williams
Proudlock, McCalmon, rw	lw, Laroche, Brophy
Moore, Berlet, ld	rd, McFarlane
McBride, Teasdale, rd	ld, Young, Frew
Fisher, g	g, Moore

Score—Toronto 3, Cleveland 1. Goals—McBride, McCalmon and Field for Toronto; Brophy for Cleveland. Assists—Proudlock 2 for Toronto. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BEST-BALL GOLF AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—The best ball of four partners competition of the Tin Whistles Club, Tuesday, ended in a tie between two teams that scored a best ball of 60, with handicap allowances. J. P. Williamson, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; T. A. Cheatham of Pinehurst; A. S. Higgins of Yonkers, N. Y., and W. W. Windle of Worcester, Mass., were the members of one team, while the other team that tied with 60 was composed of H. C. Fownes, Thomas Morrison, and Robert Morrison of Pittsburgh, and C. B. Hudson of North Folk, L. I.

PRINCETON WINS, BUT LOSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University defeated Columbia University here Tuesday in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship meet, 42 to 20, but owing to the fact that the Tigers defaulted the water polo game the swimming meet was awarded to Columbia.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 69

CLIFFORD J. BARTON

Pittsburgh, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1929-30 season with the Pittsburgh Pirates in the National Hockey League. He was born at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., U. S., Sept. 3, 1907. He is a right-hand shot, is 5ft. 6½in. in height, weighs about 144 pounds and plays right wing. His record:

1923-24—West End Juniors, Thunder Bay League.
1924-25—West End Juniors, Thunder Bay League.
1925-26—West End Juniors, Thunder Bay League.
1926-27—West End Juniors, Thunder Bay League.
1927-28—Port Arthur, Manitoba Hockey League.
1928-29—Port Arthur, Manitoba Hockey League.
1929-30—Pittsburgh Pirates, National Hockey League.

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS

National Tourney Attracts a Strong Group of Contestants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States championship, the most important event of the squash tennis season, will get under way Thursday at the Yale Club, with as great a group of contenders as the historic event has held in its history.

Two important innovations, adopted for the first time this season, have tended to lower the number of entrants, and at the same time increase the interest from the start. In the first place, all matches are to be at best in five games, in place of best in three in the earlier rounds, as previously. Second, only listed Class A players, with the addition of those listed in Class B which have recently shown ability to cope with those of the higher class, can enter, and the second group must pass the executive committee. These are chiefly those who have attained the upper rounds of the Class B championship, now nearing its conclusion.

Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, United States champion for the past three years, heads the draw, with Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club, New Jersey champion, opposing him at the top of the lower half. Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, and Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, are at the lower end of the halves, Mixsell being in the half with Haines, while Larigan is at the foot of the draw.

Two former United States champions, F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, and Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, are at the tops of the even quarters, Coward being at the top of the second quarter, with Hyde in the same section as Larigan. The other two seeded places, at the foot of the first and third quarters, go to Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, and Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club.

Two representatives of the western section of the game, Paul Goessling and John Gordon, of the St. Louis University Club, will compete, the latter having been runnerup to Henry S. Thorne of the Yale Club in the recent western championship, held at St. Louis. The complete draw is as follows:

FIRST ROUND

Henry P. Cole, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, vs. Arthur Gaines, Yale Club.
R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, vs. Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club.
R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, vs. Seymour L. Samuels, City Athletic Club.
L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, vs. L. A. Strasser, City Athletic Club.
Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, vs. Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club.
Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club, vs. E. W. Kleinert, Crescent Athletic Club.

SECOND ROUND—UPPER HALF

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, vs. Frank M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club.
Otis L. Guernsey, Yale Club, vs. Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club.
H. Victor Crawford, Yale Club, vs. winner of Cole vs. Gaines match.
Dallas W. Haines, Columbia University Club, vs. Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club.
Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, vs. John D. Kennedy, Park Avenue Squash Club.
Henry S. Thorne, Yale Club, vs. winner of Hynson vs. Van Gerbig match.
R. Hanson Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, vs. winner of Reutter vs. Samuels match.
S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, vs. Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club.

SECOND ROUND—LOWER HALF

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, vs. John C. Treadwell, Crescent Athletic Club.
Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club vs. winner of Sonneborn-Strasser.
Paul Goessling, St. Louis University Club, vs. winner of Muller vs. Reid match.
Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, vs. Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club.
Fulmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, vs. Frank A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue Squash Club.
John Gordon, St. Louis University Club, vs. winner of Green vs. Kleinert match.
Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, vs. Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club.
Robert J. Larner, Yale Club, vs. Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club.

YALE SWIMMERS TO COMPETE IN HONOLULU

HONOLULU, T. H. (AP)—The Yale University swimming team Tuesday accepted an invitation to participate in the international intercollegiate swimming meet here in the latter part of July.

The Meiji University of Japan previously announced its intention to send a team. Representatives are expected also from the University of Southern California.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale University swimming team which accepted an invitation to participate in the international intercollegiate swimming meet in Honolulu, will leave here shortly after the close of the college year and will participate in a limited number of meets en route.

Prof. George H. Nettleton, chairman of the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association, announced that the itinerary of the squad will be determined by the executive committee of the athletic association. The squad will consist of 14 men and will be accompanied by R. J. H. Kipputh, coach, and M. J. Roberts '30, manager of the Yale Swimming Association. The personnel of the team will be announced at the close of the present swimming season.

John Howland Jr. '30 of Baltimore, captain of this year's team and present holder of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association's titles in the 50, 100 and 220-yard events, freestyle, is practically certain to make the trip.

A similar trip was made by the Yale swimming team in 1921.

MEHLHORN SIGNS CONTRACT

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—William J. Mehlhorn, former Chicago professional and free lancer, signed a contract Tuesday to be the professional at Osceola course, Pensacola municipal links. He plans to enlarge the local course to 18 holes.

RHODES SUCCEEDS McLAREN

LARAMIE, Wyo. (AP)—John Rhodes, freshman coach and baseball mentor at the University of Nebraska, has been appointed athletic director at the University of Wyoming, Rhodes succeeds George W. McLaren, who has been coach for the last three years.

MISS VAN WIE'S 76 WINS MEDAL ROUND

Miss Orcutt Places Second in Ormond Beach Golf

ORMOND BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, stroked her way around the Ormond Beach golf course Tuesday in 76 to win the qualifying medal in the women's South Atlantic championship, leading her nearest competitor, Miss Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., by three strokes.

Miss Van Wie reached the turn in 36, two under men's par for the course, scoring three birdies on the trip which included a deuce, three 3s and five 5s.

Coming home she barely missed an eagle 2 on the 241-yard tenth. From there on her game was a little ragged, giving her a 40.

Miss Orcutt played steady golf on the first nine, needing but 40 strokes. On the inside route she netted a 39. The scores in the championship flight:

Miss Van Wie, Chicago, Ill.	36-40—76
Miss Orcutt, Englewood, N. J.	40-39—79
Miss Bennett, New Britain, Conn.	42-43—85
Mrs. I. G. Riley, Pittsburgh, Pa.	42-45—87
Mrs. M. Houhbeimer, New York	43-45—88
Mrs. S Hanley, Detroit, Mich.	44-44—88
Miss Holland, New York	43-45—88
Miss Repiogle, Oklahoma City	45-44—89
Mrs. H. L. Morse, New London	44-45—89
Mrs. Dickson, Montcl'r (withdrawn)	46-40—90
Miss Mathews, Rye, N. Y.	47-43—90
Miss Smith, Meriden, Conn	46-45—91
Miss Click, Glen Ridge, N. J.	45-46—91
Mrs. E Ross, Larchmont, N. Y.	45-46—91
Mrs. C. Harbaugh, Cleveland, O.	45-46—91
Mrs. C. C. Ronoldson, Montreal	46-46—92
Mrs. F. V. Jackson, New York	48-44—92

H. VAN GERBIG AND A. S. KUHN IN FINAL

To Battle for U. S. Class B Squash Tennis Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Adrian S. Kuhn of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Howell Van Gerbig of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, will battle out the United States Class B squash tennis championship at the Park Avenue Squash Club. Each had a hard struggle to reach the finals, in the play of the semifinal round Tuesday, both needing five full games before they could defeat their respective opponents. Kuhn took an hour and three quarters before he could defeat Henry P. Cole of the Fraternity Club, 1—15, 9—15, 15—8, 15—11, 15—12; while Van Gerbig and R. C. Hynson, on the Princeton Club, played for an hour and a quarter more before the former won, the score being 15—8, 11—15, 7—15, 15—12, 15—6.

It was the greater endurance of Kuhn, though he had little to spare at the finish, that really accounted for his victory. Cole played better squash for the first two games and well into the third, but he tired a bit about the middle of that game, while leading at 7—6, and though he steadied later, the respite was enough to allow Kuhn to gather his energies, and by carefully worked-out tactics, rather than more power, to maintain the upper hand for the balance of the match. Both slowed up perceptibly as the match proceeded, and the later play dragged.

Van Gerbig started off well against the younger Princeton University star, both having been famous athletes in their undergraduate days, Van Gerbig at football and hockey, and Hynson at basketball. He captured the first game with his finest wallops, being one of the most powerful hitters in the game, and won it at 15—8. In the second and third games, however, his control weakened and careful placing by Hynson gave him each in turn, 15—11, 15—7.

The fourth game was the closest fought of all and although Van Gerbig led most of the way, a slight slackening at game point enabled Hynson to draw up within a point of forcing extra points at 12—13. But the next rally found

BUSINESS MEN OF CHICAGO TO OUST RACKETS

Unite to Start Active and Permanent Drive Against Crime in Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—For the second time business men of Chicago have taken a hand in combating the city's crime. Some years ago they formed the Chicago Crime Commission, which proved a pattern for various other similar organizations elsewhere. Now business has undertaken a liberally financed drive directed chiefly against racketeering.

The Chicago Association of Commerce has already started the work of collecting evidence to be used in breaking up various rackets that have flourished here during the last few years. Col. Robert Ishan Randolph, engineer president of the association, has announced that whatever amount of money is needed will be available.

The names of donors to the "crime drive fund," as well as the names of the committee of six who have taken active charge of the investigation, are being withheld as a protective measure and to permit action unhampered by advance publicity.

The association intends, Colonel Randolph said, to co-operate with the police department, state's attorney's office, the Chicago Crime Commission, which was originally founded by the Association of Commerce and any other existing law enforcement machinery, but not confine its efforts to merely supplementing the work done by these agencies.

"Permanent improvement cannot be expected," he continued, "until the underlying situation is corrected by the arrest, vigorous conviction and punishment of those found guilty of crimes of violence, extortion, intimidation and the obstruction of justice.

"It is not sufficient to punish known criminals. It is perhaps of greater importance to ferret out and punish those, no matter what their station in society may be, who profit by the criminal acts of others and by political influence or other means protect those they hire to commit illegal or criminal acts."

Racketeering has been characterized by Colonel Randolph as the most dangerous threat to orderly government in Chicago. Efforts to stamp it out, he declared, should be carried on permanently.

Music in Boston

Symphony Concert

The fourth concert of the Tuesday afternoon series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, took place yesterday. The program consisted of Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, Op. 6, No. 10, Haydn's Symphony in D major (with the Horn Call) and Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony, the "Pathetic." Not a novel program, exactly, yet one well worth the hearing for the beauty of finish applied by Dr. Koussevitzky to his music.

The impression persists that the orchestra and its able leader outdo themselves at the extra series of concerts sandwiched in between occasional regular weekly series. For both sets, the audiences are safely secured and are large. Yet still Dr. Koussevitzky conducts as though he had before him the task of winning over new and almost unwilling listeners. To the music he chooses for his less frequent listeners he devotes such care and discrimination as bring the concerts into the upper ranks of the season. Dr. Koussevitzky's way with Tchaikovsky, for example, is well known. He dramatizes this composer's music until it emerges a transformed and revitalized creation. Yet never more than yesterday was his skill with Tchaikovsky apparent. The result was a reading of the "Pathetic" which brought enthusiasm and even excitement. Even those people who find Tchaikovsky occasionally a bit of a bore succumbed to this reading which swept all the dubious ones before it.

With the Handel the leader displayed both his men's abilities and his own feeling for classical line and form. How proudly and sweetly the strings sang this music. Precision and brilliance shone from their playing. Rhythms bit as well as pranced, clearly marked, sure, inevitable in their flow.

Haydn's charming music, played as recently as last Saturday, displayed the horns as well as the string choir. This quartet of horn players are men of accomplishments equal to their distinguished fellows. They gave their audience a lesson in the resources of the horn, making it mellow or brassy, gentle or commanding. Plainly the audience of Tuesday found as much delight in this Haydn Symphony as did those of Friday and Saturday. And this was abundant indeed.

C. S. B.

Dabney-Monnier

Last night, in Brown Hall, Suzanne Dabney, soprano, and Madeleine Monnier, cellist, were heard in recital. Frank Bibb furnished accompaniments of a distinctly high order.

With her usual unerring instinct forthe worth-while in songs, Miss Dabney chose for her first group Handel's "Come and trip it" and "Where'er you walk"; a "Melodi" by Rangstrom, and two Grieg songs, "Langs en Aa" and "Tak for Dit Raad," and of this group her presentation of the Norwegian songs made them seem the happiest choice of the five. "Tak for Dit Raad" was given with a breadth and sweep which brought to the singer a spontaneous outburst of applause.

Miss Monnier then followed with a group which included the Sarasate "Zigeunerweisen"; a Menuet by Handel; Lalo's "Chants Russes" and an "Allegro Spiritoso" by Senallie, arranged by Salmond. This 'cellist, if we mistake not, made her Boston debut last night as a recitalist, and she made a most favorable impression. She plays with verve; her intonation is excellent and her technique unusually secure. Of this first group, one remembers with greatest pleasure the "Chants Russes," for in this Miss Monnier departed from the purely virtuoso style, and read into her music a deeper note of sympathetic understanding.

Miss Dabney offered for her second group a series of French songs, from which we choose Poulenc's "Attributs" and Caplet's "Foret" for special mention, together with Pierne's amusing trifle, "Le Moulin," each of which was sung with a complete understanding of the significance of the text. Miss Monnier then offered a group of Joaquin Nin which so pleased the audience that they would have the "Granadina" repeated before she proceeded to a "Passepied" by Debussy (arranged from the piano piece of that name in the "Suite Bergamesque"), and Davidoff's exciting "Source." At the conclusion of her portion of the program Miss Monnier received prolonged applause and responded with Saint-Saens's "Swan." Miss Dabney closed the program with a group of songs by Harold Henry, and gave as an encore Gretchaninoff's "The Steppe." In all an evening of variety and diversion.

G. M. S.

Marion Kingsbury

One of the most distinguished and interesting of the season's concerts was that given by Marion Kingsbury and her many assistants last evening at Jordan Hall. That one of those "assistants" ran off with the honors of the evening is more readily understood when the performer is revealed as Mr. Laurent, whose accomplice in this escapade was his silver flute with its exquisite tone and its elastic pliancy to the player's will. Hearing Mr. Laurent ripple through incredibly swift passages with a gracility and rhythmic lightness which are almost incredible, one might hardly credit the innocent appearing flute with all the stubbornness attributed to it by those who would master its whims and fancies. Yet the traditional obstacles are borne witness to by the paucity of players who even approach Mr. Laurent's lithe agility and satisfying musicianship. With a diminutive, yet adequate orchestra of players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, led by the capable and lively Mr. Burgin, the concertmaster, Mr. Laurent encompassed the Bach Suite in B minor for string orchestra and flute. "Who is this Bach? Is he a piper?" asked the incorrigible Dr. Johnson. Well he might have asked this after hearing such music as Mr. Laurent and Mr. Burgin's players produced. For if he was not himself a piper, Bach nevertheless knew how to write music for other pipers. The warm resonances of the string section backed the capering, rollicking, characterizing flute with a sure deftness.

Others than Bach have responded to the possibilities of the flute. Mrs. Kingsbury and Mr. Laurent together did a song by Roussel. Does the reader immediately envision the roulades, the fantastic decorations, the capering absurdities of most of the songs with flute? The actual music last evening was very different. Roussel, himself a devotee of the flute, has turned out a rarely beautiful bit of music is this "Rossignol, mon mignon," a characterizing, eloquent music. Immediately afterward Mrs. Kingsbury sang Hue's "Soir Paien," set for voice, flute and piano. This was in the same restrained and significant mood, avoiding the conventional contortions of supposed echoings and devoting itself to honest and very lovely music. In these songs with Mr. Laurent, Mrs. Kingsbury sounded to best advantage. The yielding lines of the extended melodies suited her voice well. The range was one which accentuated her best tones. She grasped the mood as well as the matter of these French pieces.

Mrs. Kingsbury began her share of the program with an aria from "Don Giovanni." "Mi tradi" was an exacting initiation for any singer. Had it been placed halfway through the program rather than at the start, the singer might easily have acquitted herself better. Next Mrs. Kingsbury sang three of the Irish and Scotch folk songs which Beethoven arranged for Thompson, the Scottish publisher. A commissioned work, generally accounted a pot-boiler, almost never heard in concerts, the songs proved rather interesting. "The Pulse of An Irishman," "O Might I but my Patrick Love" and the brisk charm of "Charlie Is My Darling" were Mrs. Kingsbury's wise choice. The song of the bonnie prince was easily the most effective of the three.

A new song by Heinrich Gebhard had its first performance by the singer and the composer. "The Call" is a rather striking music, one of the most arresting songs Mr. Gebhard has produced. Mrs. Kingsbury also sang his "The Flower's Complain," a sugary bit, and "April," a familiar, whimsical piece. For conclusion, she chose Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim." In this the orchestra accompanied her and Mr. Mager provided an obbligato with his obedient trumpet.

C. S. B.

RESIDENT HOTEL OPENS IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The George Washington Hotel was formally opened here Feb. 22. It was built by the Club Hotel Corporation of New York, an affiliate of the Barth Hotels Corporation.

In furnishing the rooms, an effort has been made to make them complete one-room homes. At the same time, space has been used for the public rooms, which include a lounge, a library, and on the roof a solarium for winter and a garden for summer.

The George Washington, while offering advantages of the typical metropolitan hotel, will not accommodate transient guests, although a few rooms will be available for the use of out-of-town relatives or friends of permanent guests.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Aero Sup B	12	12	12
2 All Amer Gen Corp	17¾	17	17¾
1 Allegheny Gas	6	6	6
1 Allied Aviation	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Alum Co Am pf	105½	105½	105½
1 Am Brit & Cont	6¼	6¼	6¼
12 Am Cities P&L B	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Am Com Pow A	25½	25½	25½
110 Am Cont Oilfields	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Am Cyan B	26½	26½	26½
2 Am Equities	17½	17½	17½
13 Am & Fgn Pow war	69⅞	68½	69½
4 Am Gas & El	134¼	130½	134
7 Am Invest B	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
3 Am Invest War	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Am Light&Trac	360½	360½	360½
1 Am Saiamandra	59	59	59
94 Am Super Power	39¾	39	39⅝
3 Am Superpow 1pf	98½	98	98
1 Am Superpow pf	93½	93½	93½
24 Am Yvette new	5⅞	5½	5⅞
5 Anchor Post Fence	13¾	13	13
1 Acturus Radio Tube	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
1 Argo Oil	11¼	11¼	11¼
19 Arkansas Nat Gas	1½	1½	1½
21 Arkansas Nat Gas A	13	11⅝	13
16 Asso Gas&El A	41⅜	41	41⅜
1 Asso Gas & El deb rts	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1 Atl Secur	18½	18½	18½
2 Atlas Plywood new	23¾	23½	23¾
1 Atlas Stores	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Autom V M cv pr pf	14½	14½	14½
2 Autom Mus Inst A	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
3 Aviation Corp Am	34⅜	34	34⅜
B			
9 Bahia Corp	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
†25 Bell Tel Can	155½	155½	155½
2 Blaw Knox	33¼	32¾	33¼
15 Blue Ridge	11⅜	11	11
4 Blue Ridge cvt pf	40	39½	39½
2 Blumenthal (S)	44	43¾	44
7 Brazil Tr & Lt	37¼	36¾	37⅛
2 Brillo Mfg	11	11	11
3 British Celanese	3	3	3
1 Burco	8	8	8
1 Burco war	3	3	3
C			
3 Cable Rad Tube vtc	4	3⅞	4
8 Cable & Wire B	1¾	1¼	1¼
4 CAM Co vtc	½	½	½
93 Can Marc Wireless	5⅝	5	5⅝
31 Can Pac Ry new	52½	52	52½
1 Carib Syn	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 Celanese Corp Am	27¼	27	27¼
1 Celanese 1st pf	84	84	84
4 Cent Pub Sv A	38¼	38¼	38¼
14 Cent Pb Sr Del new	31⅝	30	31⅝
20 Cen States Elec	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
1 Cen St E pf ex-war	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Centrif Pipe	6	6	6
1 Chain Stores Stck	14½	14⅛	14⅛
3 Charis Corp	31	31	31
118 Chi RI&Pac rts	1⅛		
114 Cities Service	32⅞	32¾	32¾
1 Clev Tractor	28	28	28
†10 Comwlth Edison	274¾	274¾	274¾
39 Comwlth & So war	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
3 Comstock Tunnel	¾	¾	¾
1 Cons Cop Min	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Cons Dairy Prod	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 Cons G & E Balt	111¾	111¾	111¾
32 Cons G & E Balt rts	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
†50 Cons G & E Balt pf A100	100	100	100
1 Cons Instrument	4½	4½	4½
4 Cons Laundries	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Copeland-Prod A	6½	6½	6½
8 Cord Corp	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
5 Cortez Silver	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Coty Soc Anon rcts	41¼	31½	31½
13 Creole Pet	6	5¾	5¾
2 Crocker & Wheeler	26¾	26	26¾
2 Curtis Wright war	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
D			
2 Davis Drug St ctfs	2½	2½	2½
2 Deere & Co new	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
4 De Forest Rad	4		4
1 Derby Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Detroit Aircraft	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Doehler Die-Cast	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 Douglas Aircraft	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
200 †Duke Power	187	183	183
2 Durant Mot	5¼	5¼	5¼
E			
6 East States Pow B	27½	26	27½
1 Eastern Util A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
15 Eisler rts	⅜	⅜	⅜
106 Eisler Elec	20¼	19	19¾
213 El Bd & Share	97¼	95⅜	97
1 El Bond & Share pf	105½	105½	105½
7 El Pow Assoc	33½	31⅞	32½
13 El Pow Assoc A	31½	30	30½
7 El Pow & Lt opt war	41	40⅝	41
4 Electric Share	25⅞	25½	25½
37 Empire Pow	60	57½	59
1 Emp Pub Ser A	22½	22½	22½
F			
3 Fabrics Finishing	4¾	4½	4⅝
1 Fageol Mot	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Fairchild Avia A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Falcon Lead M	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Federal Screw	34	34	34
1 Flat rcts	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 Flintkote A	26⅞	26	26⅞
1 Fokker Aircraft	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
12 Ford Mot Canada A	28¾	28	28
1 Ford Mot Canada B	48	48	48
2 Ford Motor Ltd	13½	13⅜	13½
17 Fourth Natl Inv	45⅛	45	45
11 Fox Theatre A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
G			
2 Garlock Packing	26	26	26
3 Gen Bak	3½	3	3
3 Gen Bak pf	38⅝	37¾	38⅝
1 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11	11	11
19 Gen Gas & El A	14⅛	14	14⅛
1 Gen Gas & El Co pf	87	87	87
6 Gen Petrol new	32½	32⅜	32½
5 Globe Underwriters	16	15¾	15¾
10 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
4 Gold Seal Elec	2¾	2⅝	2¾
9 Golden Center Min	5¾	5½	5¾
4 Goldman Sachs	39¾	38½	38¾
1 Gotham Knitbac	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Graymur	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
†20 Gt Atl&Pac 1st pf	117	117	117
1 Ground Gripper	24½	24½	24½
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	134	133⅞	134
H			
1 Hall Lamp	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Hazeltine	27	27	27
1 Hoover Steel Ball	15	15	15
3 Hudson Bay M&S	12¼	12	12¼
2 Humble Oil & Ref	83	82⅞	82⅞
4 Hudro Elel Serv	42½	42	42½
1 Hygrade Food	10¼	10¼	10¼
I			
4 Imp Oil Can new	22½	22⅛	22⅛
148 Ind Ter Illum	41¾	39⅝	41
3 Ind Pipe L n	39½	39½	39½
24 Internat Pet	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
1 Inter Superpow	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
2 Inter Util B	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
1 Inter Util war	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Interstate Equities	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
1 Inters Eq cvt pf	44¾	43¾	44¾
2 Irving Air Chute	16	15⅝	15⅝
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	1	1	1
L			
1 Lake Superior	13	13	13
4 Lake Fdy & Mach	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 Landay A	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Lehman Corp	82	81½	82
3 Libby McN & Lib	19½	19⅛	19⅛
2 Loew's war	10½	10¼	10¼
2 Long Is Light	51	50	51
5 Louisiana L & E	3¼	3¼	3¼
M			
5 Mangel Stores	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
76 Marine Midland	44¾	43½	43⅞
8 Marshall Fields	51	50⅝	50⅝
5 Mavis Bottling Co	1⅜	1¼	1¼
2 Mayower Assoc	63	63	63
1 McGraw Elec	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 Memphis Nat Gas	16	15⅝	16
1 Metal Text p pf	39½	39¼	39½
1 Met S to 50c St pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Metro Oh Stores	23	22	22
3 Mexico Ohio Oil	2½	2½	2½
3 Mid West Util n	32½	32⅜	32⅜
5 Mid West Util A war	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
5 Mid West Util B war	6	5⅝	5⅝

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
11 Mo Kansas Pipe Line	33	33⅛	33⅛
1 Mountain Prod	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
N			
⅛ National Amer Co	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 National Aviation	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4 National Investors	36	35⅝	36
1 Nat Pub Serv A	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2 Nat Rub Mach	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
4 National Steel ex war	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 National Trans	30	30	30
3 Nat Union Radio	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Nehi Corp	33	33	33
1 Nelson Corp (H)	31¼	31¼	31¼
†40 N E Power pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 N H Clock	21	21	21
1 N J Zinc new	83¼	83¼	83¼
4 Newmont Min	120	118	120
1 N Y Investors	25½	25½	25½
†25 N Y P&L 6% pf	101	101	101
30 Niagara Hud Pow	16½	15⅝	16½
7 Niagara Hud P A war	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
1 Niagara Hud P B war	9	9	9
2 Niles Bem Pond	38	38	38
3 Noranda Mines	39	38½	39
15 North Am Avia	9¾	9⅜	9½
1 North Am U & 1st pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Northern St Pw A	178½	178	178½
1 Novadel Agene	27½	27½	27½
O			
5 Ohio Cop	1	⅞	1
2 Oil Stocks A	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Otis Elev new	79½	79	79½
2 Overseas Sec	15½	15½	15½
P			
4 Pac Coast Bisc pf	72	67¼	72
1 Pac G&E 1st pf	36½	36½	36½
2 Pac Pub Ser	36½	36¼	36½
1 Pacific West Oil	14½	14½	14½
5 Pandem Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2 Pac T & T rts	20	20	20
10 Pantepec O Venes	3⅜	2¾	2¾
2 Paramount Cab	10½	10½	10½
22 Pennroad Corp	15¾	14⅞	14⅞
7 Petroleum Corp	20½	20	20½
†50 Philadelphia Elec	99½	99¼	99½
7 Pilot Radio A	12¾	11⅞	12⅜
4 Pitney Bowes new	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
†50 Piedmont & Northern	80	80	80
2 Plymouth Oil	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Polymet Mfg	13¾	13⅛	13¾
18 Premier Gold	1¾	1¼	1¼
8 Prince & Whitely	9⅞	9¼	9¼
6 Prince & Whitely pf	37⅞	37¼	37⅞
1 Prudential Invest	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Pub Util Hold	20½	20½	20½
†10 Puget Sd Pow pf	100	100	100
R			
1 Radio Products	22	22	22
2 Rainbow L Prod A	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
2 Rainbow L Prod B	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
1 Reiter Foster	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Reliable Stores	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4 Republic Steel Corp	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1 Richmond Radiator	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Rike & Kumler	30½	30	30⅛
†50 Rolls Royce Am pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
S			
35 St Regis Paper pf	25	23½	24⅞
2 Salt Creek Prod	12½	12½	12½
3 Schlettier & Zand	8½	8	8
1 Schlettier & Zand pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Selected Ind 2 pd	73	73	73
3 Sentry Saf Control	8	7¾	7⅞
1 Shattuck Denn	7½	7½	7½
3 Shenandoah	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Shenandoah pf	41⅞	41⅜	51¾
1 Silica Gel Corp ctfs	28½	28½	28½
4 Sonora Products	⅝	5-16	5-16
34 South Am Gold & Pl	1⅞	1¾	1¾
33 South Cal Ed rts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Southren Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 South Penn Oil	38	38	38
2 So Ice & Util B	7¼	7⅛	7¼
1 So Pipe Line	14	14	14
4 Southwest Gas Util	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
16 Stand Oil Indiana	50¼	50⅛	50¼
2 Stand Oil Ky	35½	35⅝	35½
10 Stutz Mot Car Am	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 Sun Invest	16½	16½	16½
1 Swift & Co	32½	32½	32½
T			
2 Taggart Corp	21	21	21
2 Tampa El	68	67½	67½
6 Technicolor Inc	79¾	79	79¾
1 Texon Oil & Land	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3 Thermold Co	23½	23	23½
19 Transamer Corp	45½	45	45½
94 Transamer Corp M rts	3c	2c	
7 Tri Cont Corp	15½	15½	15¼
2 Tri Cont Corp pf	82½	82½	82½
5 Tri Cont Corp war	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
5 Tri Utilities	47¾	47¼	47¾
†10 Tublze Art Silk B	131	131	131
U			
2 Ulen & Co	13½	13¼	13½
2 Union Oil Assoc	40⅞	40	40
2 United Carr Fast	15½	15⅜	15½
1 United Chem pte pf	40½	40½	40½
1 United Corp war	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 United Dry Dock	8	8	8
59 Uni Founders Corp	43¼	42¾	43
108 United Gas	31	30¼	30¾
79 Un Lt & Pow A	41¾	40¼	41½
3 Un Lt & Pow conv pf	106½	106½	106½
1 Un Ret Chem vtc B	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Un Ret Chem A	⅜	⅜	⅜
34 US & Int Sec 2nd pd	75	71	75
3 US & Int Sec 1st pf	70	68	70
16 US Elec Power	19½	18¾	19
3 US Foil B	22¾	22½	22¾
2 U S Lines pf	16	16	16
4 U S Radiator	47	47	47
4 U S Radiator ctfs	47½	46	46
4 United Verde Ext	13¾	12¼	13¾
9 Utility Equities	16¾	16⅜	16¾
38 Utilities P & L	22⅞	21¼	22¼
5 Utility & Indust	21¾	21	21¾
1 Utility & Ind pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
V			
6 Vacuum Oil	92¼	91¾	92
1 Van Camp Packing	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Van Camp Pack pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Venezuela Pet	3	3	3
2 Vick Finance	8½	8½	8½
W			
10 Watson J W	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Welch Grape	59	59	59
2 Wenden Cop Min	½	½	½
1 Wilson Jones	52	52	52
3 Winter Benj	5⅛	5	5⅛

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5 Alab Pow 4½s '67	94	94	94
5 Alum Co 5s '52	102	101¾	101¾
2 Am G & E 5s '28	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
26 Am Roll M 5s '48	99¼	99	99⅛
1 Am Solv 6½ '36 ww	96	96	96
7 Appalach P 5s '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Ark P & L 5s '56	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Asso G & E 5s '68	80	79¾	80
1 Asso T Ut 5½s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
285 Balt & O 4½s '60	99	98½	98⅞
1 Bell T Can 5s A55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Bos & Me 6s m '33	100½	100¼	100½
13 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	100½	100¼	100¼
3 Cent St E 5s '54	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
4 Cen S P & L 5½s '53	90	90	90
181 C R I & P RR 4½s'60	99½	99	99⅛
2 Childs Co 5s '43	88	88	88
3 Cities Ser P 5½s '52	85½	85½	85½
1 Cleve El Il 7s '41	106½	106½	106½
3 Cons Pub 6¾s '36	96½	96½	96½
1 Cons Textile 8s '41	70	70	70
1 Cont Gas & E 5s A '58	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3 Cont Oil 5¼s '37	94	94	94
6 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	99¾	99¼	99¼
8 Denv & S Lake 6s '60	83	83	83
6 Det Int Br 7s '52	54½	54½	54½
1 Dix G G 6½s A '47 ww	79½	79½	79½
5 Elec P&L 5s 2030 ww	92½	92½	92½
2 Emp O&R 5½s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Federal Wat 5½s '54	92½	92½	92½
1 Firestone C M 5s '48	91	91	91
8 Fla P & L 5s '54	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜
49 Gen Thea Eq 6s '44	129¾	126	129¾
1 Gen W Wks & El 6s B	95	95	95
11 Ga Pow 5s '67	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Grand Tr 6s '36	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	101	101	101
1 Hood Rub 7s '36	92	92	92
8 Hood Rub 5½s '36	80	80	80
3 Houston G Gas6½sww	74½	74	74
14 Hygrade Food 6sA49	65½	65	65
1 Ill P&Lt 5½s B '54	98	98	98
1 Indnapls P&L 5sA57	97½	97½	97½
54 Insull Util Invs'40	105⅜	104¾	105⅜
1 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
1 Interstate Pow 6s '52	86	86	86
8 Inters Pow 5s '57	86⅞	86½	86⅞
1 Iowa-Neb Lt&P 5s '57	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Kelvinator 6s '36 xw	78	78	78
5 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	103½	103½	103½
8 Mont L H & P 5s A51	99¾	99½	99¾
12 Morris&Co 7½s'30	100⅞	100¾	100¾
5 Nat Pw&Lt 6sA2026	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	76½	76½	76½
5 NY Pwr Ind½s48ww	86	86	86
1 Niag Falls Pow 6s '50	105	105	105
44 North Amer Ed 5s'69	95½	94½	94⅞
2 Nor Ind P S 5sC'66	99¾	99¾	99¾
16 Nor Ind Pub S 5s'60	99½	99⅜	99⅜
100 Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Oswego Riv P 6s'31	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Pac Invest 5s A'48	79	79	79
6 Pac Wst Oil 6½s'43ww	87½	87¼	87½
15 Penn Ohio Ed 5½sB'50	95¾	95⅝	95¾
3 Phil El 5½s '72	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Phil Sub G&E 4½s'57	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Pow Corp NY 5½s'47	96	96	96
6 Pur P&L 5½s'49	100½	100½	100½
10 ueens Boro G 5½sA'52	101	101	101
1 Reliance Mang 5sA'54	84½	84½	84½
10 Rochester Cent P 5s'53	77½	77	77
7 Servel Inc 5s '48

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THE PURE FOOD SPECIALISTS
You will enjoy a walk through Cooper's Central Store in Howard Street, where every kind of foodstuff can be obtained, and, of course, you can rest and refresh yourself in
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"For persons of exclusive and discriminating taste"

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Good taste is of supreme importance in Ladies' Shoes. Made on our best fitting Lasts they have that irresistible appeal of Exclusiveness in Design and Material.
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FOUR nicely furnished modern apartments, 8 rooms each; all rented, good income, near Broadway, sell reasonable will stand investigation. W. WRAY, 252 West 91st St., N. Y. C.

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EXCEPTIONAL business opportunity for refined woman seeking permanent position with splendid income; initiative, vision and real effort bring advancement; dignified plan of placing BOOK TRAILS in homes on commission basis. Send full qualifications to SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Inc., 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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BOSTON—TO SUBLET, apartment 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; attractively furnished, fireplace; view of Charles; reasonable. Copley 0673-M, or B-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COME to Cambridge, Mass.—We maintain complete rental list; day and night service. LOUIS F. CONANT & CO., Univ. 7236.

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"HOPE ACRES" Home in country near Boston for limited number of children with seeming mental and physical handicaps; competent person in charge with special experience in training children temporarily unable to fit into their home surroundings. B-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

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Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Fraser Ave.—Elderly ladies or others given experienced care in cheerful rest home, desirable suburban location, convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. New Jersey State License.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; also maternity cases. MRS. ELIZABETH GEHR, Youngstown-Poland Rd., R. F. D. 4. Phone 509703.

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Will print in full lecture by Frank Bell, C. S. B. of New York City, in its issue of February 28. Reprints 5c each. P. O. Box 205, Newton, Mass.

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INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate prices; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

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PIANO (Mason studio upright) for sale, exquisite tone, reinforced resonance. Box C-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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FOR SALE—Very attractive 6-room stone house, 4 years old; lot 128x100 ft.; 36 large shade trees; on one of the finest highways in Westchester; suitable restaurant or tea room. Box A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE, Newtonville, Mass.—9-room house, centrally located, oak floors; corner lot; price reasonable. K-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Best location in Lynn, Mass.; furnished or unfurnished; 11-room house; near shore. Call Breakers 6923 or write A-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—At Ventnor, Atlantic City, N. J., corner residence. See W. F. Haverstick, 5309 Atlantic Ave., Ventnor, N. J.

Home Finding Service
Apartments rented. Insurance
LOUISE F. ESSIG
202 Renshaw Avenue EAST ORANGE, N. J.

MORRISVILLE, VT.—For sale in fine residential section, 11-room house, nicely furnished; garage and barn, 5 acres land, suitable for summer or winter; pictures and details on request; $12,000. MRS. R. C. WALLACE.

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FOR rest and study investigate Woodland Crest, 23 Rockwood St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone Jam. 0096.

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BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Ave.—Board and rooms, with and without bath. Telephone B. B. 2065.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
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Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
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Main 5500

BOSTON, The Cairns—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 205 Bay State Rd.—Square room, also small room; refined locality; sunny, warm, very desirable; price moderate. Kenmore 3497.

BOSTON, 28 Clearway St., Suite 3—Nicely furnished room in quiet apartment, suitable for 1 or 2; reasonable.

BOSTON, 44 Clearway Street—Comfortable room to let near church. Telephone Kenmore 3948. Suite 7.

BOSTON—Front room, sunny and comfortable, overlooking church park. 11 Norway St., Suite 4. Tel. Ken. 9854.

BOSTON, 56 St. Stephen St.—Large, square front room, 2nd floor front; twin beds; 1 block from church.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—One double room suitable for business couple, $10 week; 1 single room for man or woman, $6; both light and airy; quiet, select neighborhood near East Orange D. L. & W. Station; good eating places close by. Cor. Burnett and Chestnut Sts. Nassau 3520.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (near Riverside)—Large, attractive rooms; running water, elevator; $9-$14. TRIGGS, 3E.

NEW YORK CITY, West 58th St.—Attractive single room for rent; elevator apartment near Central Park. Circle 4420.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 Wadsworth Ave., cor. West 180th St.—Front, clean, homelike, adjoining bath, elevator. Apt. 33.

NEW YORK CITY, 411 West End (80th)—Attractive double front; single, running water; quiet. STECKER (9E).

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ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC
All Goods Insured
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CAPABLE, refined middle-aged lady as attendant, companion, or housekeeper; excellent cook. Box T-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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YOUNG college graduate desires position as traveling companion for summer of 1930. Telephone Back Bay 8028. MISS McKEE (Boston).

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Before Going Abroad Take Lessons in
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Prof. Gustave Laneau, *Prof. of French*
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Tel. Kenmore 9489
Classes and private lessons (school or residence). SPECIAL SMALL CLASSES (term 20 lessons $12.00 only. Enroll now). Prof. GUSTAVE LANEAU (Parisian) office d'academie. Well known for years a master of the famous Conversational "METHOD GAUDEL." Ask for circular. Present this ad for free trial lesson.

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DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, AND LONG ISLAND CITY
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

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Standard Four-Row Keyboard
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Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped for the Settlement of Estates
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HARDWARE
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Paint, Glass, Mechanics' Tools, Plumbing Supplies, Kitchen Utensils, Chinaware, Fishing Tackle, Guns and Ammunition, Sporting Goods.
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Newest lines in corsets, corselets and brassieres Distinctive silk underwear.
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Rents Them—Sells Them
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WIDTHS IN STOCK "AAAA TO E"
THE PRESERVER SHOE SHOP
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With and without sleeves
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Paper of a Thousand Uses for Kitchen and Refrigerator
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Standard Olive Oil Soap, No Moth Pure Crystals and ZINGO
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Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
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NO DUPLICATES
$10.75—$16.75
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an Unusually Desirable Garment for the Slender or the Stout Figure.
For Demonstration, Phone Westfield 2294
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First Class Bread, Cake and Pies
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Ninth and Hamilton Streets
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We Specialize in Silk Stockings and Lingerie
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QUALITY SERVICE
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Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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PARIS CLEANING and DYEING COMPANY
308 W. EIGHTH ST.
wishes you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

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"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
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PENNSYLVANIA

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BUTTER EGGS CHEESE
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Our market ranks among the best in Erie for QUALITY MEATS
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Annual Winter Sale
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Get a pair at a bargain
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The ONLY JEWELER on the PIKE
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DAILY FEATURES

The Listener Speaks

FLOYD GIBBONS, who as been giving his high-speed recollections of interesting incidents in a colorful newspaper career under the title of the "Headline Hunter," has now undertaken to interpret the news of the day on behalf of the Literary Digest. His talks are heard at 6:45 through the WJZ chain as part of that journal's latest publicity device, the "Prohibition Poll."

On Tuesday Mr. Gibbons raced through a description of the manner in which ballots are being mailed to a select list of 20,000,000 voters who are not even asked to pay the return postage—so that replies are coming in almost as fast as queries are going out. It appears that some 4000 clerks are endeavoring to digest the information contained in the enormous volume of incoming mail.

Mr. Gibbons intimated that thanks to his own radio talks and the enterprise of the Literary Digest the question of prohibition was at last coming to the front as a fitting subject for public interest. He even overheard his taxi driver giving an opinion on the amendment.

When the Literary Digest decided to enter the field of radio publicity with an interpreter of national and world news, it would seem that a happier choice than Mr. Gibbons could have been made. The Headline Hunter is unquestionably a master of description in the newspaper style—but there are various other people who are far more interesting as interpreters. It was interesting to compare Mr. Gibbons's treatment of various items of news, following his discourse upon the prohibition poll, with Warwick James Price's weekly talk through WLIT the night before. The former was a plain statement of facts which might easily be slightly colored in their presentation. The latter was the work of a man possessed of real insight and humor, and, moreover, one who has all the grace and finesse which come from years of public speaking before intelligent audiences.

D. M.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:20 p.m.—String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet."
7:00 Big Brother Club.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Massachusetts Wharf Coal program.
8:00 Joyce Brothers program.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil: James Melton, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart: "Old Counsellor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive: Olive Palmer; Paul Oliver; Revelers; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "The Two Troupers."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Howard Phillips' Manger Orchestra.
11:30 NBC Leo Reisman's Central Park Casino Orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p.m.—Safety Crusaders.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agriculture markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Boston Chamber of Commerce.
6:45 Literary Digest Prohibition Poll and News, interpreted by Floyd Gibbons.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Leopold Morse Birthday Entertainers.
7:30 IGA Home Towners.
8:00 NBC, Yeast Foamers: Chauncey Parsons, Lee Sims; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sylvania Foresters: male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 Ranny Weeks' Red Cross Aristocrats.
9:30 "Hits of the Week."
10:00 Mason and Hamlin Concert: Susan Williams, pianist.
10:30 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:45 East Boston Coal Budgeteers.
6:00 The Champions.
6:15 Majestic Minute Men.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 The Jesters.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Howard Fashion Plates.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 WNAC Players: "Sylvia's Soldiers."
8:00 CBS, Wheaties Quartet; organist.
8:30 CBS, "Forty Fathom" sketch.
9:00 Genties' Homlykers.
9:30 CBS, Soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Philco; talking picture review.
10:30 CBS, "Conclave of Nations"; Senor Don Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador from Cuba, introduced by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida; Cuban music.
11:00 CBS, Show Boat sketch: "The Boy Detective."
12:00 Time; news.
12:10 a. m.—CBS, Jan Garber's orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830-361m)

4:00 p. m.—Request records.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 WHDH Toreadors.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC program.
2:00 p. m.—National High School Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, guest conductor.
3:15 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Studio musical program.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air; "Friends in Bookland."
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

HOME IMPLIES LOVE, ESSAY CHECK SHOWS

CHICAGO—Home, or home ownership, is thought of today primarily in terms of love, family and peace, according to the tabulation of essays written in a competition on the subject, conducted under auspices of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

In an effort to tabulate what the public thinks about home ownership, the association analyzed 1000 of the letters submitted in its home definition contest. One thousand of the letters received from Eastern states, including all of those submitted from New York State, were put through a tabulation that recorded the number of times certain ideas were emphasized by the writers. The subjects mentioned the least often were then dropped from the list and 15 oft-repeated interpretations of home remained on the final poll.

Here is the association's tabulation: Love, 392; Family, 184; Peace, 182; Happiness, 180; Rest, 132; Comfort, 130; Pride, 92; Joy, 74; Heaven, 62; Mother, 56; Memories, 50; Soul, 40; Friends, 36; Father, 26; Sorrows, 20.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Helen E. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
Mrs. Christina S. Lamberton, Holyoke, Mass.
John S. Herrog, Newark, O.
Mrs. Bessie Redfield, Essex, Conn.
Mr. Charles Tolman, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Charles Tolman, Portsmouth, N. H.
Miss Muriel Little, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Myrtle Little Yarmouth, Me.
Camilla Little, Gorham, Me.
Miss Linda B. Marsh, Dexter, Me.

A Quotation for Today

THERE are two modes of establishing our reputation; to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues.—COTTON

In Lighter Vein

We'll Take Ours Unbumped

As Grandmother was getting some eggs for breakfast, the wee granddaughter asked:

"Grandma, are you going to cook the eggs in their clothes or are you going to bump them?"

Sign of Progress

Mrs. Hinote: "How is Bobby getting along with his violin lessons?"

Mrs. Lonote: "Oh, just fine! Even when he is in another room, I can almost tell whether he is tuning up or playing!"

The Reason

Junior: "I've changed my mind about going to that formal dance tomorrow night."

Senior: "I couldn't borrow a tuxedo, either."

Preferred by Mail!

Boxing Instructor (after first lesson): "Now, have you any questions to ask?"

Beginner (dazed): "Yes; how much is your correspondence course?"—*Pearson's.*

Odds and Ends

Rochdale Pioneers

The co-operative movement known throughout the world as the Rochdale Pioneers, established by 28 flannel weavers in a little shop in Rochdale, Eng., now has 6,000,000 followers in the British Isles, besides several millions overseas.

France Wants Tourists

The Government of France will expend 30,000,000 francs during this year to attract tourists to that country, receipts from that source having dropped from 13,000,000,000 francs to 10,000,000,000.

English in Cuba

Cuban authorities, in establishing free classes in the English language, received 10,000 applications, instead of the 1000 students they had provided for.

Going Higher

Both labor and building materials practically doubled in cost in the 12 years between 1914 and 1926.

Passing Show

Distracted Mother: "David, what are you doing? You mustn't shoot at his stomach!"

David: "But we are playing William Tell, and he has eaten the apple."

The Children's Corner

A Day With Florrie

FLORRIE is the pompous pigeon of Boston Common, friend of Mr. Scroggins, perhaps the busiest squirrel between Arlington Street and Atlantic Avenue! Florrie's habit of winking one eye while listening to Mr. Scroggins and of looking straight ahead with the other, is quite well known. Florrie, as a pigeon person, is not so well known. Last week, something was told in this column of Fib, the chieftain of Boston Common sparrows. Today, let us go with Florrie through one of her days, or as much of it as will be visible to the eye.

The pigeon we have before us is about the medium height, for a pigeon. Her feathers are grayish blue, touched

Florrie Asks a Friend If a Window-Shopping Trip Might Not Be Enjoyable.

with that trace of soot color which is fashionable with Boston Common pigeons. Her neck is what might be called pouty. That is, it seems to be sticking out from the rest of her. The neck is a lovely blue. Florrie walks pompously, rolling from side to side like a sailor.

Here she is, having passed a comfortable night under the eaves of the small building which stands at the corner of Boston Common opposite Park Street Church, flapping her wings, darting her little head from side to side and raising her feet, one at a time off the ground. These movements are Florrie's morning exercises—what some of her friends call Up-Setting Exercises. On this particular morning Florrie is lucky. From somewhere in the neighborhood come strains of music and Florrie is able to do her exercises by radio. Oh, yes, Florrie is quite the pigeon!

The music stops. So does Florrie; tucks her head into her neck feathers and snatches what she calls her beauty winks, thirty-five in number. Promptly on the thirty-fifth wink, Florrie shakes herself, and takes wing.

Now taking wing is just part of the day's work for a pigeon, but it really is the most fun anyone can imagine. One minute Florrie may be sitting on the very tiptop of Park Street Church steeple; the next minute she is strolling with the gay pigeon throng on Holmes Walk.

Having taken wing, Florrie flaps herself slowly and with great dignity in a circle over the mass of pigeons and sparrows taking the morning sun on the Common. She nods greetings and is greeted. Pigeons of the better sort like to start the day by being friendly toward those they meet. Having looked over the throng, Florrie thinks of breakfast and with her, to think is to act. She flies to a maple tree. A friend has invited her to breakfast. Very pleasant. After breakfast Florrie asks the friend if a window shopping trip might not be enjoyable, the day being fine. The friend agrees. Off they fly to Tremont Street and along the shop-lined walks they strut, gruntling to each other as they pick out in the windows something especially pleasing.

After an hour of shopping the friend has to leave. Florrie wings to a sunny spot, knowing that her old friend Scroggins should be found in the sun. Sure enough, there stands the old squirrel. They greet, talk and walk. Florrie then takes to her wings and rises high, high up above the Common, where she floats and looks and enjoys herself thoroughly. At lunch time she finds herself one of a party of pigeons picking things up on one of the open spaces in the Public Garden. They dine well. The sunny afternoon passes with visits to friends and neighbors, a talk with Mr. Scroggins, and in the late afternoon Florrie goes off on a long fly, visiting Cambridge and other points of interest.

All in all, a rather pleasant way to pass the time.

Riddle of a Snail

'Tis said, a persevering snail
Would climb a great high wall,
'Twas sixteen feet, and snails, you know,
Are neither swift nor tall.
He climbed five feet each hour, but oh!
He slid a four-feet drop.
How many hours was Mr. Snail
Before he reached the top?

Word Chess

Soft lullabies in ev'ry jungle nest
Have ——— to sleep the feathered little ones,
And baby ——— take, too, their peaceful rest
All ——— from prowling beasts and hunters' ———.

[Fill each blank space with a word of four letters, using the same letters each time.]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Town Is Singing

St. Louis, Mo.

A WOMAN who for many years had been a teacher of music in a bustling city, found one day that circumstances had decreed she must go to live in a quiet little town, far removed from the busy life she had been enjoying. The change seemed to threaten the end of her teaching.

In the small town she met many pleasant, kind people, but she soon saw that their lives were drab, dull and colorless. They really seemed to have fallen into a rut of apathy, and with very few young people there, the prospect looked dark. To waste time in brooding over the situation, however, was not her way. She had time on her hands and she also possessed a knowledge of the simple and rapid method of teaching music, especially stringed instruments.

With her agreeable and friendly disposition she soon created among her neighbors a keen interest in music. Then she set busily about organizing an orchestra. Many of its members were past middle-age and some of them were white haired. They came in families to learn!

In a few cases the eager beginner was not able to buy the needed instrument and in every such case she soon found someone glad to supply the money.

Time flies when it is winged with chords of harmony. Soon the town was ringing with the sound of mandolins, guitars, banjos, ukuleles and a a few violins. The choral club was a joy to those who could sing, and a group of Boy Scouts, catching the spirit, organized a harmonica band, adding new life to their little company.

Now the public gatherings and all social affairs in that little community, and for miles around, are colored with the gayety of music. Because one little woman refused to be laid on the shelf a whole town has been set singing.

For Others

(By the Associated Press)

Detroit

BELIEVING that the 5 per cent pay increase voted them by the Board of Fire Commissioners might better be used toward alleviating poverty and unemployment in the city, Detroit firemen announced that they would ask the commission to rescind its action.

The money represented by the proposed rise, approximately $215,900 annually, should be used to employ men who need work for "the necessities of their families," Capt. Joseph A. Creed of Engine Company No. 2, spokesman for the firemen, said.

Carried Water Half a Mile

PROBABLY some boys might balk at carrying water half a mile to water their gardens, but Floyd Carlson of Hoxieville, Mich., was so interested in his crops last summer that he did just that; and, according to a clipping from the Grand Rapids Herald, sent in by Mrs. A. B. L., the lad was rewarded by winning first prize for his 4-H club garden exhibit. The writer also lets us in on a little secret: the story was brought to the attention of a large seed distributor who, in recognition of the boy's pluck and perseverance, offered him such seeds as he needed free.

A Word a Day

Expound

If one "expounds" a text or theory he sets it forth, he lays open its meaning, he explains it fully, and the one who does it is called an "expounder," a word which is in many cases interchangeable with "exponent." (The latter word is more frequently employed, of course, in the sense of one who stands as an index or representative, as, "he was an exponent of the party's platform.")

These words are derived from the Latin *exponere*, "to set forth, explain," compounded of *ex*, "out," and *ponere*, "to put, set."

Among the synonyms we note: "explain," which is the general term for making plain or intelligible; "elucidate," which implies that light has been thrown upon the subject, especially by clear illustration; "interpret," which connotes bringing out the hidden meaning of something, especially of languages, dreams, signs, roles in a play, etc. "Expound," however, carries the sense of a rather elaborate, learned, or dogmatic exposition of a subject. One, for instance, would explain a problem in arithmetic, elucidate an obscure passage by illustration, interpret the role of Hamlet, expound a new proposition.

Ex-pound' is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *end*, *ou* as in *out*.

"The matter was expounded to the willing listener."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: In order to avoid two extra handlings and also to keep the lawn clear of windblown handbills, we've had a box installed on the torch in rked "Please drop handbi's here" which the gullible distributors do, not knowing, of course, that a chute leads directly from it to the furnace.

New Orleans Times-Pleayune: The other day in England a full-sized railway locomotive was delivered by its manufacturers, complete and set up, via motor truck. But how that engine must have felt humiliated!

Arkansas Gazette: The larger and lighter balls may improve the golf score, but the real need is for larger and nearer cups.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Disarmament of Trade

WHILE at London delegates of five great powers are endeavoring to limit instruments of war, at Geneva delegates of thirty-seven nations are exploring ways to limit causes of war. In particular, the latter conference is seeking to check artificial barriers to trade and thereby to reduce the misunderstanding and the friction they produce. The Geneva meeting was called by the League of Nations to prepare for a "tariff truce."

The term truce is particularly applicable, for even when customs duties are intended only as "protection" for domestic producers, they are inevitably raised "against" foreign producers. Often they are employed in retaliation. Excessive use of them becomes economic warfare. Recognition of this fact caused industrialists of sixteen nations to issue a manifesto in 1926 which declared:

> Too many states, in pursuit of false ideals of national interest, have imperiled their own welfare and lost sight of the common interest of the world by basing their commercial relations on the economic folly which treats all trading as a form of war.

That protest led to the International Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927, which clearly set forth the damage done by a multiplicity of barriers which hamper the free flow of commerce. But the national view has continued to prevail over the international, and trade restrictions have increased. The calling of the present conference aroused new hopes that the nations might agree to at least a two- or three-year "vacation" from the tariff-building business. Expectations were heightened when many countries sent to Geneva cabinet ministers who can speak responsibly for their governments.

The conference convened February 17. So far results have been largely negative. The delegates of one nation after another have expressed glowing appreciation of the world-wide benefits which would accrue from a general truce on tariffs—but, one after another, almost without exception, they have then proceeded to give very special reasons why such action would be difficult or impossible for their own countries.

However, it would be well not to be too easily discouraged. The very fact that the nations are willing to discuss such a question indicates progress. Tariffs have always been considered matters of strictly domestic concern; one nation would not admit that another had any right to consideration. France might protest against an American tax on French perfumes; the United States might object to a French duty on motorcars. But neither protest nor objection was backed by votes. However, recently there has been a growing recognition that there may be something just as important as votes—the loss of export markets. Enlightened self-interest has begun to dictate consideration for the interests of good customers.

Altogether, there has developed an idea not only that tariffs may not be unmixed blessings but that concerted action to check them may be a good thing. Just as in the limitation of armaments, no nation feels ready to act alone. Only co-operative endeavor can succeed. The welfare of all must be considered. It is the growth of this concept which is most important. There may be no definite gains just now at Geneva, but the statesmen engaged there are developing the technique of consultation over mutual interests. They are getting an education in the economics of internationalism.

But before there can be either naval or trade disarmament there must be disarmament of opinion. Delegates at Geneva can scarcely go very far until opinion has moved in their home countries. Opinion at home is moving, but still waits for assurance that the necessity to nurse home industries and insure national self-sufficiency no longer exists because the danger of war no longer exists. That assurance is near enough today to warrant a very real advance at Geneva; when it definitely arrives, the dividing of a continually shrinking world into trade-tight compartments will appear as incongruous as does the Middle Ages' separation of town from town by market tolls.

Trippingly on the Tongue

THERE is comfort for the ordinary mortal in the assurance given in a lecture by Mrs. Patrick Campbell that "ninety-nine persons out of a hundred have the ability to speak musically and, to a certain point, beautifully." Comfort, because Mrs. Campbell surely speaks with authority on "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting." Mistress of the mother tongue of Chaucer and Shakespeare, she has exemplified on many a stage, for many a year, the art of which she writes.

To speak well, Mrs. Campbell says, is simply a matter of choosing and controlling the vocal pitch and learning to pronounce the five vowels purely. Just as singing, one might comment, is simply a matter of producing correctly the correct tone at the correct pitch and then phrasing it correctly with its fellows in the melody. "Simply" is perhaps a little too encouraging. It isn't quite so simple as it sounds. But it can be done, Mrs. Campbell insists, and there is every reason to accept her opinion.

Few, one hopes, will be deterred from cultivating beautiful speech by the warning with which Mrs. Campbell accompanies her information. Those who speak well, she said, must, in England, take the risk of being called "affected," and in the United States, of being dubbed "Anglomaniacs." Surely this possibility will restrain nobody from taking advantage of the opportunity which, Mrs. Campbell assures us, lies open, of speaking beautifully.

What Is Parliament?

THE English Parliament has existed for something like 700 years; for three-quarters of that period there have been a House of Commons and a House of Lords; and for nearly 200 years the affairs of the country have been managed by cabinet ministers. It is entirely typical of the haphazard way in which the British Constitution has grown up, and of the small degree of academic precision which hampers it, that after all these centuries no one seems to know exactly what Parliament is, so that for the last few weeks cabinet ministers and peers of the realm, and past and present attorney-generals and lord chancellors have been arguing with and contradicting each other upon this very point.

The question has been raised by the action of Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, who, after stating that the assent of Parliament to an agreement with Russia would be sought, consulted only the House of Commons. The objection was immediately made that Parliament consists, not of the Commons alone, but of the King, the Commons, and the Lords acting together. The Law Officer of the Crown, when asked for an opinion, said that an agreement with a foreign power, being an executive act, was part of the royal prerogative, and therefore neither the Commons nor the Lords had a right to be consulted on the matter. But in the last century it has become customary to obtain the ratification of the Commons on occasions like this, to whom, therefore, in this context, the word "Parliament" alone refers.

This is an ingenious argument, but, on the whole, the House of Lords seems to have been right in not assenting to it. Whenever the word "Parliament" is used in connection with legislative, judicial or financial matters, the Lords as well as the Commons are indicated; and the Attorney-General's dictum fails to show why it should have any other meaning in an executive context. The upshot of the controversy appears to be that, in executive affairs, while the Lords have no right to consultation, the Commons, by custom, have such a right. These facts, however, do not show that in these circumstances the Commons are entitled to call themselves Parliament, but merely that, in executive affairs, Parliament has no jurisdiction. This is a vitally important distinction.

London, Senate and Public Opinion

SIGNS are not lacking that the American delegation to the London naval conference is negotiating with one eye on the Senate. Any treaties which are agreed to in London will have to be ratified by the body which Gladstone called "the most remarkable of all the inventions of modern politics." But thoughts of this body should not unduly influence American policy in London. The strong probability—almost certainty—is that the Senate will accept any naval treaty which is submitted for ratification. Few senators will dare to oppose the considered policy of the Executive in respect of limitation. There will be no questions of foreign entanglements such as muddied the waters of the senatorial debate on the League of Nations Covenant. Rejection of the London treaties would be too serious a blow to the cause of world peace to be contemplated. There will be no desire for a course which would mean increased expenditure, naval rivalry and repudiation of President Hoover. The drastic Washington treaty of 1922 was ratified without difficulty. A veto is no more to be expected in respect of the naval programs agreed to at London.

One can be so confident for two reasons. In the first place, parity is a phantom. It can be expressed statistically, but it lacks reality. Even if the British and American navies were exactly alike, ship for ship—of the same age and construction—gun for gun, and man for man, there could not be parity. So much would depend on where at the moment of use the ships happened to be. Much would depend also on the purpose for which the ships were employed and on such imponderables as the genius and courage of commanders. The well-nigh impregnable position of the American coast, the vulnerability of Great Britain as an island power dependent on imported food supplies, support from commercial fleets—all these factors play havoc with parity. The naval experts may know how to maneuver vessels, but neither they nor anyone else can say confidently that so many units are necessary for a country's protection—for naval security. Any debate in the Senate will bring these considerations to the fore and will show that a few units either way make practically no difference.

But the United States is in scant need of such assurances, and this is the second reason for confidence in the attitude of the Senate. Since the World War the peoples of the world have constantly pressed for the organization of peace. The great advances that have been made have resulted from the irresistible force of public opinion. President Harding yielded to it when he summoned the Washington conference. M. Briand's proposal of a treaty renouncing war was for months ignored by the State Department until, in response to unmistakable public opinion, Secretary Kellogg took it up and enlarged it into the Pact of Paris. The recent lesson of public opinion in respect of naval construction is plain. A little over two years ago the Geneva conference had failed. Anglo-American relations, everyone admitted, were in an unsatisfactory, even dangerous, state. In December, 1927, the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives introduced a bill calling for the construction of twenty-five cruisers, nine destroyer leaders, thirty-two submarines and five aircraft carriers. The total cost was to be $725,000,000. What happened? There was tremendous opposition from all sections of the country, and when this bill was passed more than a year later it provided for only fifteen large cruisers and one aircraft carrier. The cost had been cut to $274,000,000.

"There are risks in peace. . . . The assumption made between one nation and another that they are conducting their affairs in sincerity and in justice does lay the believing nations open to a certain amount of risk. I will take that risk." These words are from a speech of Ramsay MacDonald on his American visit. No matter what is agreed to at London, the United States will take some "risks," for not for several years can statistical parity in cruisers be attained. The naval bill of February, 1929, requires that the fifteen units be laid down before July 1, 1931, which means that they will not all be commissioned before 1934 or 1935. But the real lesson of Mr. MacDonald's words is that when there is mutual confidence between countries and war has been renounced, slight differences in naval strength become unimportant.

Instruction in International Affairs

NOT long ago THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR had occasion to applaud the establishment, under the auspices of the Walter Hines Page Foundation, of a School of International Affairs at Johns Hopkins University. Now comes the announcement from Princeton that in that great university there is to be established a School of Public and International Affairs, the aim of which, according to Dr. J. G. Hibben, the president, "is to develop for the country each year a body of young men who will have not only a preliminary foundation for public and international careers, but a new sense of direction and responsibility for the affairs of their state and nation."

The project has received commendation from President Hoover, who declares that "the need for good men in government does not grow less," and that "we have a right to look to our universities for the training in leadership." Elihu Root writes to Dr. Hibben that "it is vastly important that there should be among our citizens a great number of men who are able to contribute to that discussion (the discussion of public affairs) the results of thorough study, mature thought, and right understanding of the conditions with which government has to deal." The principal features of the curriculum of this school deserve publication in full:

> First—It will provide a co-ordinated training in liberal studies in the fields of history, politics, economics, economic and political geography, modern languages and literature.
>
> Second—It will add to the faculty in those departments visiting lectureships to be filled by men of experience in world affairs, who will present to the students actual conditions existing in the world today, as observed from the practical side.
>
> Third—It will arrange for exchange professorships and fellowships with foreign universities.
>
> Fourth—Students of the school will engage in supervised study in foreign countries during their summer vacations.

It is an admirable thing that a great university has undertaken a course of this character. Beyond a doubt, the example set by Johns Hopkins and by Princeton will be followed in many institutions of higher education throughout the United States. The inculcation of patriotism and instruction in those branches of education, the subjects of which are germane to public affairs, of course proceeds now in all American colleges. The novelty attaching to these special schools results more from the grouping of these courses into one coherent whole and from the addition of classes and lectures bearing peculiarly upon foreign affairs and international relations. The purpose, for example, of the Princeton school to arrange for exchange of professorships and scholarships with foreign universities, and the encouragement of its students to engage in supervised studies in foreign countries during their summer vacations, is a new departure and will go far toward broadening the outlook of the men who come out of that institution of learning.

A notable advantage of courses of study of this character will be not merely that they will fit young men—and young women also, for in time coeducational institutions must establish similar schools—for public service, but also that they will equip them to understand the problems which confront the democracy and to deal with them as citizens, as journalists, as educators, or as public servants with trained understanding. The growing recognition of the need for such instruction helps to corroborate the opinion frequently expressed by the Monitor that the assertion that the American people lacked interest in foreign affairs is without foundation. To the great number of voluntary associations for the study of foreign affairs which are functioning in the United States come now these notable accessions of educational institutions. The reason is obvious.

Editorial Notes

If any one of us were required to haul a ton of material for a mile, much less sixty-three miles, in order to buy an ordinary hand lantern, we would probably grope around in the dark a little longer, and yet this is precisely what modern railways must do. To purchase a keg of spikes the ton must be carried 555 miles. Many other figures are quoted in the Baltimore & Ohio Magazine, and it is interesting to know that to cover the cost of a dining car one passenger has to be hauled 1,760,442 miles!

Only the other day an aviator, flying from Ottawa to Concord, N. H., was forced down and found himself on an Indian reservation somewhere between Montreal and the Vermont line, where nobody spoke English, and where, apparently, nobody had disturbed the little community since Samuel de Champlain passed that way in the early sixteen hundreds. It isn't such a small world, after all, when you can lose a reservation in it.

Employees of Cook County, of which the City of Chicago is the county seat, who are to receive their salaries in scrip or tax anticipation warrants which banks and merchants declare they will not accept, must needs have faith that those who should supply their daily necessities will also have the faith to meet the emergency in a manner becoming an enlightened community.

As It Appears to the Cavalier in the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch: "The 'dry' which has done more for prohibition than any other I can think of is dry ginger ale." Certainly here is one "dry" that is also a delightful "wet."

Parity, Policy and Neutrality

By LINDSAY ROGERS
Professor of Public Law, Columbia University

I

THE time has come for the statesmen to rescue the London conference from the naval technicians. Parity and ratios have thus far been discussed to the exclusion of policy. Greatest progress does not lie in that direction. A different road should be tried.

Globular tonnage, categories, classifications, numbers of units, and gun caliber—these matters have been considered, but in a vacuum. The official language of the conference seems to be naval. Yet nothing is more certain—every previous attempt at disarmament shows it clearly—that programs for navies are unintelligent unless based on programs for policies. Without a discussion of policy, preparedness is half preparedness, and discussions of parity are incomplete and fruitless. For the more unlikely it is that the instruments of force will ever be used, the less important their size and number become.

In short, the London conference seems to be proceeding in total disregard of the fact that fifty-six nations have signed the Pact of Paris. One reason is that the American Government has not yet made clear its concern in any violation of that pact. It has renounced war as an instrument of national policy, but it has not shown that it appreciates the completely changed status of neutrality as an instrument of national policy. The position of the American Government on these points should be clarified. President Hoover has a great responsibility and a great opportunity.

* * *

It seemed a few months ago as if such clarification were intended. The joint statement which President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald issued on October 9 aroused high hopes in those who desire the organization of the international community and the reduction of armaments, and who believe that these two tasks go hand in hand. The two statesmen announced that their conversations had covered more than a "naval agreement." They had discussed "some of the more important means by which the moral force of our countries can be exerted for peace." They had sought to contribute "something to the solution of the problem of peace in which all other nations are interested and which calls for co-operation."

The renunciation of war and the Pact of Paris enabled the President and the Prime Minister to "approach old historical problems from a new angle and in a new atmosphere." Competitive building between the United States and Great Britain had been ended forever "because of the security afforded by the peace pact." The statement expressed the hope that "the steps that we have taken will be warmly welcomed by the people whom we represent as a substantial contribution to the efforts universally made by all nations to gain security for peace." And the British Foreign Secretary's note of invitation to the conference declared that the Pact of Paris has "brought about a realignment of our national attitudes on the subject of security. . . . Therefore the peace pact has been regarded as a starting point for agreement."

It is worth while recalling these statements, because they have been pretty generally disregarded since the London conference met. American public opinion has, on the whole, failed to realize the importance of a measure of security as an essential preliminary to any real limitation of armaments. By security the Continent has meant two things: (1) an arrangement by which international disputes can be settled without war; and (2) in the event of attack, help from other states against the aggressor.

* * *

There is an important core of truth in such a concept. Without any change in its traditional policy the United States could recognize that core of truth and could contribute substantially to an atmosphere at the London conference in which technical matters would take their rightful place. In his Armistice Day speech President Hoover carefully limited the part that the United States could play in the settlement of controversies among nations. He declared:

> European nations have, by the Covenant of the League of Nations, agreed that if nations fail to settle their differences peaceably, then force should be applied by other nations to compel them to be reasonable. We have refused to travel this road. We are confident that at least in the Western Hemisphere public opinion will suffice to check violations. This is the road we propose to travel.

This is the settled policy of the United States, and with it Europe has no quarrel. Within this policy, however, it would be entirely possible for the United States to lend its support to the first method by which the Continent desires to obtain security. Unfortunately, however, America's lack of interest in this has been manifested not only negatively, by silence, but positively, by specific decisions. Thus, while the United States promised by the Pact of Paris to settle disputes by pacific means—it did not specify the means—its arbitration treaties refuse to arbitrate the questions that it thinks are vital. It does not even give a blanket pledge to arbitrate questions that are not vital. The Senate must be consulted and must consent in each case to the submission agreement. The United States has made a halting and timorous approach to the World Court. The day seems yet distant when the United States will consider accepting the optional clause which Ramsay MacDonald so courageously brought home from Geneva last autumn. America shows only an extremely detached sympathy for the efforts that European states are making to organize peace through the League of Nations.

* * *

President Hoover could in one speech do much to obliterate the unfortunate impression that has thus been created and could make the task of the London naval conference much easier. A precedent exists. An agreement on ratios at the Washington conference of 1921 and America's promise not to construct Far Eastern naval bases were possible only because of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty. This provides that if any controversy over island possessions in the Pacific "is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between" the high contracting parties "they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a general conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment." Without that undertaking it is not extreme to say that no agreement on battleships could have been reached with Japan at Washington eight years ago. Why should that agreement not be extended to the Atlantic and other oceans?

In other words, why should it not be announced that the American delegation at London will press for a treaty which would be the backbone of any agreements on tonnage and categories? The five powers would say to one another that, having renounced war and having limited the instruments of war, they would instantly confer on any matter which threatened to disturb harmonious relationships. The promise that the United States would be willing to do this could be made by the President alone. His constitutional authority is ample. It is inconceivable that such a promise embodied in a treaty would meet with serious objections in the Senate. If the United States should give such an undertaking, it would go far toward implementing the Pact of Paris. It would make a highly effective contribution to methods of pacific settlement.

* * *

There is hardly a student of international politics who believes that if, in July, 1914, Sir Edward Grey's suggestion of a European conference on the Austro-Serbian dispute had been accepted, war would have been declared. Unfortunately, however, in 1914 there was no machinery of conference in existence. The idea of conference was not so old and so tried as it is now. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of a promise by states that they will meet in the event of any threat to the continuance of harmonious accord among them.

For the United States to make such a promise—and the American delegation at London has now indicated its approval of the proposed treaty of consultation—would be no change of policy. It would put no limitation on complete freedom of action. The promise has been made in the Four-Power Pacific Treaty. It is implicit in the strangely ignored Bryan conciliation treaties of 1914. Under these treaties all disputes are submitted to a commission of conciliation. Force is renounced until the commission reports. Nor are questions affecting America's vital interests excluded from conciliation. A mere promise to confer with the other four naval powers would not go so far as do the Bryan treaties. Such a promise, however, if made by the American Government, would do much to dissipate convictions as to American indifference to feelings of security as the essential basis of a real measure of disarmament. The other naval powers would be thereby invited to show their belief in the good faith of the Government of the United States, and to limit and reduce their navies.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Plan to Decrease Unemployment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer wishes to present a suggestion which he believes would result in ample work for the unemployed and also a stimulation of business, the putting of more money into circulation and an increased production and sales in all lines.

The main idea of the plan is: Longer hours devoted to production, manufacturing, sales and business activities, and yet shorter hours for the employed in a manner that will be of greater advantage and profit to both capital and labor. In order to lengthen the hours, let me suggest a twelve-hour scale for every corporation, manufacturer, etc., where men and women are employed, having each employee work six hours.

Many employers would be startled by the above suggestion, feeling that they would not be able to stand the expense of employing double the number of men, but let us consider the advantage.

Taking into consideration the fact that each and every concern of any size is following this plan, the result would be double the number of persons employed, and therefore more than double the amount of purchases would be made by those employed. The ones who were working the morning shift would have ample time to purchase, use their purchases and spend their earnings during the time the afternoon shift was working, and vice versa. Here is where the greatest advantage would be derived to the producer, manufacturer and merchant, because more employed men means more buying. Why? An unemployed man cannot buy without first earning the necessary funds. Steady employment means a new car, better clothing, seeing the best pictures, better food, etc. This also promotes the opportunity to sell for less, but sell more. WILLIAM J. WINCHESTER.

Compton, Calif.

Railroad Consolidations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been so much confused thinking, or lack of thinking, on the subject of railroad consolidations, that I have read with pleasure some of the Monitor articles.

Honest, experienced railroad executives will admit privately, if not publicly, as many of them have to the writer in personal conversation, that no material economy in operation was to be expected from consolidations.

Bankruptcy of weak or badly located lines might be saved if they could be loaded on to strong lines, but no one has been able to demonstrate the propriety or justice of any such action, and the law makes no provision for the acquisition of the weak lines by the strong on any basis that would be a real bargain for either. Persons with more experience in this line than most legislators realize that the larger organizations necessary to merge systems mean greatly increased overhead expense, which is bound to wipe out any economies effected by pooling of facilities or other advantages of unified control.

There is another feature that we believe has had too little notice. Our transportation system is too large to operate as a unit as demonstrated by the inefficiency of the railroad administration during and following the war. A few large systems are bound to make competition more keen and destructive between different units than a larger number of smaller systems.

A line from Chicago to Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or St. Louis, if independent, can have friendly relations with all connecting lines at each of those gateways, and can maintain through passenger service and just as good freight connections as you would have between the divisions of a larger system, whereas if this same line becomes the property of some larger system operating beyond either or both gateways, it is going to deliver all or most of its traffic to family connections wherever it has them, with disastrous results to its relations with lines belonging to competing consolidations.

The writer has long believed that the railroad service in the United States would be better and more economical if our present larger systems were split up instead of being merged and made larger. M. G. TRUMAN.

Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland's City Manager Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of January 31 seems to confuse the city manager plan with an independent voters' movement, while, as a matter of fact and experience, the former has proved to be purely political. Manager Hopkins was set on the throne and set off the throne by the one hand—the party boss. That hand will displace Manager Morgan the moment he proves unamenable to its dictates.

The city manager plan in Cleveland fell into the hands of the politicians at its inception. Dr. Halton, who brought it about, left the child on the city doorstep and moved to Chicago. It has been a foundling ever since and treated as such by its political adopters.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, publicly denounced it as "hypocrisy"—"false posture." "I think it is bad morals," he has said, "to have a partisan administration and tell the people it is nonpartisan."

Mr. Morgan is already making the Hopkins' appointees walk the plank as rapidly as possible.

"The plan" has lost its parentage and fallen among partisans. It is that outstanding fact that the writer of the editorial in question has apparently lacked information upon. The independent voter has moved to the suburbs. Cleveland's urban population is strictly for the political loaves and fishes. W. S. L.

Cleveland, O.

The Talkies and the Movies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The relative values of the talkies and the silent movies are often discussed by patrons of both. Many enjoy the peace and quiet of the one more than they do the more noisy pleasures of the other.

Again, many believe that interpretation calls upon the actors in the silent drama for a higher character of talent than it does upon the actors in the talkie. Why should not the producers poll their patrons as they visit the theaters and learn which of the two is more popular today. Opinions of noted actors may be correct, but who knows?

Minneapolis, Minn. E. KENNEDY.

Adopting or Being Adopted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just a query: Why all the fuss about legally adopting the "Star-Spangled Banner"? As the editorial in the Monitor of February 7 says, it has been loved for 116 years without being adopted officially. Surely it will continue so.

The truth of the matter is that it has adopted Americans and they have no objection to the adoption.

Franklin, Pa. (MRS.) J. Y. GUTHRIE.